

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. LXXII, No. 1923.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 17, 1904.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE—	
Four Years After—II	1253
SUMMARY OF NEWS	1254, 1297
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
The Lower Half-World	1261
A Mixed Court for Tientsin	1261
A Russian Manifesto	1261
An Imperial Maritime Council	1262
The War	1295
Four Years After—I	1299
REVIEWS—	
The American Mail Papers	1263
The World's History; A Survey of Man's Record	1296
The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal	1296
OUTPORTS, ETC.—	
Foochow	1265
Kiangyin	1265
Peking	1265
Tsinghiaupu	1265
Welhsien, Shantung	1266
Wuchang	1266
Wusueh	1266
Japan	1301
India	1267
Australia	1267
London	1268
MEETING—	
The Municipal Council	1271
AMUSEMENTS—	
The Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai	1273
The Entertainment to Men of H.B.M. Fleet	1273
The Japanese Volunteers at the Lyceum	1275
Harnston's Circus	1275
Cricket—	
Shanghai v. The Navy	1275
The Shanghai Recreation Club v. P. & O. SS. Ballarat and Coromandel	1276
H.B.M. Consulate-General v. the Officers of H.M.S. Centurion	1276
Shooting—	
S. V. C. "B" Co.	1277
The Sportsman's Gun Club	1277
The Shanghai Gun Club v. H.B.M. Navy	1277
The S.V.C. Light Horse	1277
Polo	1277
Lawn Tennis	1278
The Shanghai Spring Regatta	1278
CORRESPONDENCE—	
A Library for Chinese	1279
Article VII of the Land Regulations	1280
The Chinese Post Office Again	1280
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Imperial Decrees	1280, 1301
Notes on Native Affairs	1280, 1302
The Navy League Recreation Fund	1282
Fires	1282, 1302
The Murder in Louza	1282
The Murder of Mr. Etzel	302
War Notes and News	1282
The Yalu Operations	1284
The Thomas Hanbury Coffee-House	1286
The New Chinese Postal Tariff	1286
The New Wedding	1286
A Drawback of Extraterritoriality	1287
The Story of Thesiger	1287
Monetary Conditions in the Orient	1288
To Travellers in Japan	1289
N. S. W.	1289
Mixed Court Eccentricities	1290
The Vice-Minister of War on the Battle of Nanshan	1303
LAW REPORTS—	
H.B.M. Supreme Court—	
The Central Stores, Ltd. v. W. M. Harvie	1290

H.B.M. Police Court—

R. v. H. E. Railton	1290
R. v. James Kite	1290, 1303
R. v. Boh, Bichin and Besawa Singh	1291
R. Charles Wegner	1303
<i>The U. S. Consular Court—</i>	
<i>In Probate—</i>	
In the matter of the Estate of Mary Bennett, deceased	1304
<i>Inquest—</i>	
In re George Rollo, deceased	1301
Re The Death of Hassan Goolab	1292
<i>The Mixed Court—</i>	
Sundry Cases	1293
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Report	1306
SUPPLEMENT—	
Share Quotations, Etc.	1

BIRTHS.

GORDON.—On the 15th June, 1904, at Kiel, the wife of Oscar von Gordon, of a daughter.

HOMANN.—On the 13th of June, 1904, at the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Tsingtao, the wife of M. Homann, of a daughter.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 17 JUNE, 1904.

FOUR YEARS AFTER.

II. THE OFFICIALS.

It has long been a truism of Macaulay's "Schoolboy" that "periods of great conflict produce great men." For some decades China has been wallowing in "periods of great conflict" with a conspicuously inconspicuous output of "great men." Such as she has appear firmly united in their reciprocal desire to pull one another down, and in their inability to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm. Putting aside a select few, numerable on the fingers of one hand, it may be doubted whether China has lately evolved a single man of even second-rate ability. From Prince Ch'ing down, the ambition of the most of them seems to be to demonstrate their unfitness, and then to retire, and after us the Deluge; or else, like the Vicar of Bray to hold on while life lasts, and likewise after us the Deluge. We trust we are doing the distinguished Chinese and Manchu red-buttons a grave injustice, but after all allowances are made we greatly fear that,

for all purposes of practical twentieth-century statesmanship, they are as inert as any other fossils, and of no more service than the ashes of the departed grandees of the T'ang and the Sung dynasties. Of those below, it is true that like the company supposed to have followed Moses out of Egypt they are "a mixed multitude." They are derived from at least three race-stocks, the Manchu, the Chinese, and the Mohamedan. All have been pressed in similar moulds, but from a practical point of view their unity is mechanical and never chemical. Yet when it comes to opposition, obstruction, destruction, their methods are as much alike as those of rodents from the same nest of rats, all alike gnawing at the rotting cables of the ship-of-State. Some of these men are at once landmarks and products of that ancient learning which has done so much to make China what she is, and to prevent her from becoming what she ought to be. Others having bought their way in and up, are, from a civil service point of view, thieves and robbers. Some officials have been abroad and have become enlightened, while others have been abroad and have learned nothing. Their predilections, aims, and ideals are in such case as wide apart as the poles, yet these men are impartially scattered over the land as if distributed by a dust-storm. When a progressive and liberal-minded district magistrate is subordinate to an ultra-conservative prefect, over whom is a Taotai who is a trimmer, and above him a bigoted Governor, what other result can follow than practical paralysis?

Let us, however, endeavour to be just to the hard-worked, underpaid, and much-abused Chinese official. The Government grants him an "anti-corruption allowance" which would not pay the hire of one of his numerous secretaries, and then proceeds to fine him several times the amount of his salary for real or technical shortcomings. Let us once more remind ourselves that the Wind and the Grass are indissolubly allied to one another by the correlated processes of blowing and bending. Educational reform which during the past three years has been a striking figure-head, comes home to every civil and military official in the Em-

pire. Within it, and within it alone lie the seeds of hope for a new and a better China. What is the official attitude toward it? Are we wrong in saying that it is generally one of procrastination, hesitation, uncertainty, hypocritical complaisance, or thinly-disguised hostility? Why so? Because of the Wind and its influence on all kinds of Grasses. For this reason most of the new education is not new, and is not education, although to this too sweeping generalisation there are conspicuous exceptions. Taught by the bitter and expensive experience of the past, most officials high and low, do appear to be sincerely anxious that no charge shall be brought against them of injury to the person or property of foreigners within their jurisdiction. This is perhaps the most tangible benefit from the Boxer catastrophe. It should be added that with the potential and actual opening of China to all sorts and conditions of men, (not to speak of women), the task of effective protection is likely to become increasingly difficult. Yet there is no reason to think it impracticable. The real position of every Chinese official is necessarily one of delicacy and of difficulty. He instinctively feels that real "reform" in China is "not easy," and probably his innermost desire thereanent is that expressed by Dr. Samuel Johnson when told that the execution of a certain piece of music was "very difficult." "Madam," he is said to have replied, "I wish it were impossible!"

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 10th of May arrived here on Saturday, the 11th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Seydlitz.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 23rd of May arrived here on Saturday, the 11th instant, per R. M. S. Empress of India.

THE American mail of the 19th of May arrived here on Tuesday, the 14th instant, per P. M. S. China.

A MAIL leaves to-day for Europe per N.-D. L. S. Zieten.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

A FIGHT ON THE ROAD TO LIAOYANG.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

General Kuropatkin reports that a Japanese brigade attacked Saimachi, north of Fênghuangchêng, on the 7th instant.

In view of the enemy's numbers, the Russians retired, with the loss of one hundred killed and wounded. —*Reuter.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE.

Tokio, 10th June.

The Japanese occupied Saimachi on the 7th inst., repulsing a battalion of Russian infantry with two guns.

The Japanese loss was three privates killed and twenty-four wounded.

The Russians left twenty-three dead, and two officers and five privates made prisoners.

The Japanese were successful in a skirmish on the 6th inst. near Tungyuanpu fifteen miles south of Lien-shankuan, which is a little south of Motienling.

The First Army in co-operation with the Takushan landing force occupied Hsiuyen on the 8th.

Four thousand Russian cavalry with six guns retired to Chaiwuchêng in the direction of Kaiping.

Three Japanese privates were killed, and two officers and twenty-eight men wounded. —*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegrams received by him:—

General Kuroki reports that a detachment of his army occupied Saimachi on the 7th inst. "Our casualties," he says, "were three men killed, and 24 men wounded. The enemy left 23 killed on the field, besides which two officers and five men were taken prisoners. The division is coöperating with the forces that landed at Takushan. They occupied Hsiuyen on the 8th, driving the enemy towards Tomuchêng and Kaiping. The enemy consisted of 4,000 cavalry with six guns. Our casualties were three men killed, one lieutenant, one sub-lieutenant, and 28 men slightly wounded."

Later.

(1) According to General Kuroki's report, our detachment sent towards Tungyuenpu repulsed the enemy consisting of 50 or 60 infantry on the 6th inst. in the vicinity of Linchiantai, and on the 7th defeated the enemy, consisting of nearly six companies of infantry and 300 cavalry, near Changchiatun, and repulsed them towards Tungyuenpu. The enemy's casualties about 80; ours four men killed, sixteen wounded.

12th June.

(2) General Baron Oku reports that Russian corpses have been found in the vicinity of Nanshan, and were carefully buried by the Japanese military administration and gendarmes. The number was ten officers and 664 men, besides about thirty who were buried by the Japanese troops in the neighbourhood of the camps.

THE CLEARING OF TALIWAN BAY.

Tokio, 11th June.

The clearing detachment at Taliwan exploded sixteen mines on the 8th and 9th inst. There were no casualties. —*Our own correspondent.*

IMPARTIAL CHARITY.

London via Bombay, 11th June.

The British Red Cross Society has sent two thousand pounds sterling for the Russian sick and wounded. —*Reuter.*

GENERAL KUROKI ON THE MOVE.

London via Bombay, 11th June

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden confirms the intelligence that General Kuroki has begun a forward movement in force.

The Russians officially admit that they are falling back before superior numbers. —*Reuter.*

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

London via Bombay, 11th June.

Great Britain has protested against the Russian declaration of rice and foodstuffs as contraband of war. —*Reuter.*

RUSSIAN CANARDS.

London, 13th June.

There are vague rumours at St. Petersburg of a great naval battle at Port Arthur with heavy losses on both sides.

These rumours are unconfirmed. —*Exclusive service.*

ADMIRAL TOGO KEPT BUSY.

Tokio, 13th June.

The Japanese Squadron is now busy. It has to maintain the blockade, to protect the military transports by diverting bombardments, and to clear away the enemy's mines. That Vladivostok will receive the attention of the Japanese fleet is merely a question of time. —*Our own correspondent.*

THE FLIGHT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 13th June.

Some Russians are steadily endeavouring to escape from Port Arthur overseas.

The foodstuffs there are constantly becoming reduced, thus minimising the power of resistance of Port Arthur.

As a consequence of the latest Japanese military successes, the Japanese have materially blocked the Russians in the north, and made more difficult than ever the proposed Russian movement southward. —*Our own correspondent.*

OPERATION'S ROUND PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 13th June.

On Friday the fourth destroyer flotilla bombarded Hsuangtaiku and

Yinchengtse, on the west road to Port Arthur, for two hours.

On the same day the second destroyer flotilla found four Russian destroyers off Siaopingtu, east of the harbour mouth, and chased them hurriedly into Port Arthur.

The clearing of Talienswan Bay is going on satisfactorily; over seventy mines have been already disposed of.

Russian mines are still drifting on the high seas, and about thirty have been exploded by the Japanese to date.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE EFFECT OF A BOMBARDMENT.

Tokio, 13th June.

It is reported that three thousand Russians with twenty guns evacuated Yinkou in consequence of the latest Japanese bombardment in the direction of Kaiping.—*Our own correspondent.*

FOG NO HINDRANCE.

Tokio, 13th June.

The prevailing dense fog is not hampering the energy of the Japanese navy.

Admiral Togo is satisfied that there has been no disaster since the sinking of the cruiser Yoshino.—*Our own correspondent.*

PRISONERS' INTELLIGENCE BUREAUX.

Tokio, 13th June.

It is learnt on reliable authority that Russia has asked Japan since the opening of hostilities whether she will establish a Prisoners' Intelligence Bureau, as provided by the Hague Convention.

Japan has replied that she has already done so, while on the other hand Russia has not established any bureau yet, and Japan can only receive vague information at infrequent intervals of the Japanese prisoners.

It is reported that M. Martens and others are only now drafting the regulations of the Russian Bureau, and the Japanese are astonished at the tardiness of the Russians.—*Our own correspondent.*

JAPANESE STRATEGY.

London via Bombay, 13th June.

Critics consider that the advance of General Kuroki's forces on a broad front towards Liaoyang and Mukden is accurately timed to correspond with the near approach of General Oku's assault on Port Arthur.—*Reuter.*

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF'S REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE.

London via Bombay, 13th June.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at St. Petersburg says that

Admiral Skrydloff telegraphs from Vladivostok that his squadron encountered a Japanese squadron thirty miles from Port Arthur on the 7th inst., and retired, as none of the Port Arthur ships appeared, and returned to Vladivostok on the 10th inst.—*Reuter.*

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegrams received by him:—

Tokio, 14th June.

(1) Admiral Togo's report received at the Imperial Headquarters on the 12th inst. is as follows:—

The 6th Fleet as prearranged bombarded the enemy encamping on the coast extending to the neighbourhood of Hsiungyucheng from the Kaiping Promontory during the 7th and 8th and returned here this morning after having reconnoitred the Bay of Liaotung. The fleet reports that the enemy stationed nearly 3,000 infantry and cavalry on the shore along the district of Kaiping in order to prevent the landing of our army, and according to the natives distributed sentinels at several places along the coast, but they all fled to the interior as the result of our bombardment.

At the time of the bombardment of the 7th, the train marching southward, having stopped at the point three miles north of Hsiungyucheng, immediately turned back northward. After this there was no train running until the 8th. On the morning of the 8th the fleet bombarded heavily a group of the enemy, consisting of about two companies of infantry and one company of cavalry and gave enormous loss. According to a foreign captain coming from Yinkou on the 7th inst., as the result of this bombardment the Russian troops, 3,000 strong and 20 guns, having withdrawn from there fled northward. The two Russian soldiers who were captured on the 8th in the Fuchou Bay by the 10th torpedo-boat flotilla and having come from Wanshaling, Chengtshien, and tried to leave for Port Arthur, are cavalymen belonging to the 18th regiment of the 4th cavalry Brigade. According to them there are two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and 8 guns at Wanshaling, Wafangtien and Wafangkou.

They arrived there in two parties between the 28th and 31st ultimo. The Commander is Major-General Samson and his forces are generally said to be 5,000 strong. According to the prisoners, the train bound southward runs 3 to 4 times per day as far as Wanshaling but sometimes to Wafangkou. The prisoners had many official dispatches with them.

Tokio, 14th June.

(2) Admiral Togo's report received at the Imperial Headquarters on the 12th June: The Combined Fleet is maintaining the blockade, protecting the rear of the landing army, and fighting with the enemy on land by sending detachments. The 6th fleet (including the Akagi, Uji, and the 10th torpedo-boat flotilla) returned here this morning after completing their mission in bombarding the enemy encamping along the coast near Kaiping and in inflicting some loss on the enemy. The 4th destroyer flotilla which is engaged in blocking service bombarded the enemy for nearly two hours in the vicinity of Yinchengtze and Suang-taikou, and made a success. The 2nd destroyer flotilla reconnoitring the neighbourhood of Talienswan Bay discovered four destroyers of the enemy when they came to Siaopingtao, and chased them as far as Shiensengku, when they went astern in haste and fled into the Port Arthur harbour. The sweeping business in Talienswan and the neighbourhood is rapidly progressing. The sweeping operation of the first period being over, we have already exploded over 70 mechanical mines and now are going to commence that of the 2nd period. The enemy's mechanical mines floating on the high seas which have been hitherto exploded by our fleet are already numbered at thirty. Some of those mines were adrift inside the Pechili Gulf. The 4th destroyer flotilla discovered one to the north of Tiehtao which was exploded. And it is said that there were three mines adrift at Tungchiakou. Of late there is one dense fog every week. And the fog first cleared on this morning since the 9th inst. Although the fog extremely hinders our movements, officers and men have stuck to their duty to the utmost, and happily there is no injury.

THE DANGERS OF MINE-LAYING.

Tokio, 14th June.

While the torpedo-laying vessel Taihoku Maru was laying mechanical mines in the face of the enemy on Monday night, one of the mines exploded.

Nineteen men were killed and seventeen wounded, including Commander Oda.

The vessel suffered only slight damage.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following confirmatory telegram:—

Tokio, 14th June.

Admiral Togo reports that while the Taihoku Maru was laying mines in the face of the enemy on the night of the 13th inst., one mine exploded, killing one officer and nineteen men,

and wounding two officers and seven men. The damage done to the ship was unimportant.

A SUBMARINE FOR JAPAN.

London via Bombay, 14th June.
The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at New York states that the submarine Protector has been privately sold to Japan, and is now proceeding thither or board a Norwegian vessel, with two American instructors.—*Reuter.*

NEWS FROM THE FIRST ARMY.

London via Bombay, 14th June.
Reuter's correspondent at General Kuroki's headquarters, wiring via Fusan, says that the only hostilities proceeding at present are daily outpost skirmishes wherein the Japanese are victorious.—*Reuter.*

London, 14th June.
General Charkevitch reports on the 12th inst. that the Japanese have not advanced beyond Hsiuyen, where they are entrenching themselves.—*Exclusive service.*

SKIRMISHING NEAR KAIPING.

London, 14th June.
There is daily skirmishing at Wangfangkou and Wafangtien, north of Port Adams.—*Exclusive service.*

THE DEFENCE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 15th June.
In connection with the rearward defence of Port Arthur, it is reported that the Russians hope to defend the north side for seven days by long and broad trenches which they have dug at Shuishihying, and they have lately fortified Manlungshan.

Russian scouts have sometimes peeped into the fighting line since the occupation of Nanshan, but they have been repulsed.—*Our own correspondent.*

OPERATIONS OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio 15th June.
A vedette flotilla escorted by destroyers and torpedo-boats made a forced reconnaissance of Port Arthur late on Monday night and sank mechanical mines, as prearranged, without accident. While the destroyer flotilla and three torpedo flotillas were supporting the military on Tuesday by the demonstrative bombardment off Siaopingtu, the Russian cruiser Novik and ten destroyers came out from the harbour. The Japanese tried to decoy the enemy outward, but the Russians retreated in the afternoon.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received on Wednesday from Baron Komura:—

Tokio, 15th June.

Admiral Togo reports that our torpedo-boat flotillas on the night of the 13th inst. proceeded to Port Arthur, succeeded in laying mines at certain points, and returned safely. While our second destroyer flotilla and three torpedo-boat flotillas were bombarding the enemy ashore near Siaopingtu for facilitating the reconnaissance of our army, on the 14th at noon, the cruiser Novik with ten destroyers rushed out of Port Arthur. Sharp firing was exchanged. Our flotillas tried to entice the enemy by gradually retreating, but at 3 p.m. the enemy withdrew. There was no damage on our side. The Chitose heard an explosion and the sound of guns at 4 p.m. the same day in the direction of Port Arthur.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Tokio, 15th June.
It is reported that three men-of-war, presumably from Vladivostock, have appeared off Okinoshima, east of Tsushima, in the Corea Channel. Cannonading was subsequently heard north-west of Nagato.—*Our own correspondent.*

* * Nagato is the old name of Choshu, the westernmost province of the main island of Japan, north of Shimonoseki.—*Ed.*

Later.

The news of the appearance of the Russian men-of-war is confirmed. They fired on a merchant vessel in the morning, and cannonading was afterwards heard off Ikishima.—*Our own correspondent.*

* * Ikishima is a large island south-west of Shimonoseki.—*Ed.*

Later (urgent).

The Japanese are engaging the Russian men-of-war off Tsushima.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is reported at Moji that the cannonading stopped at one in the afternoon.

It is reported at Saseho that on the occasion of the appearance this morning of the Russian men-of-war off Okinoshima, three Japanese merchantmen were fired upon by the Russians, but safely escaped.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is rumoured that the Russian men-of-war escaped to the eastward.—*Our own correspondent.*

MISSING STEAMERS.

Tokio, 15th June.
More than ten steamers started for Moji this morning and are overdue there. Their fate is unknown.

There is a heavy sea prevailing in Tsushima Strait to-day.—*Our own correspondent.*

AN IMPENDING LAND FIGHT.

Tokio, 15th June.

The Russians at Motienling are now estimated at between 13,000 and 14,000; at Liaoyang there are 30,000, and between Telissit and Manchialing 13,000. We shall probably hear (from the First Army) shortly.—*Our own correspondent.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

London via Bombay, 15th June.
A ukase has been issued calling out the reserves in 61 districts in various Russian provinces.—*Reuter.*

THE NORTHWARD ADVANCE AND A BATTLE.

London via Bombay, 15th June.
Dispatches from Generals Kuropatkin, Charkevitch, and Stackelberg, received at St. Petersburg, confirm the reports of severe fighting to the north of Port Adams, and appear to indicate a general advance of the Japanese northwards from the Kuantung Peninsula.

General Stackelberg reports a battle on the 14th inst., the Japanese repeatedly assaulting a position south of Wafangtien. He claims that the Russians retained the position, but admits that their losses were severe. A regimental commander was killed and General Gerngross wounded.—*Reuter.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

London via Bombay, 10th June.
It transpires that only two U. S. Marines were landed at Tangier, detailed to guard the American wife of the Belgian Consul, who is living in an isolated house.—*Reuter.*

London, 13th June.
A letter from Mr. Perdicaris from the camp of the brigands, received in London, says that he anticipated a speedy release, and explains that his kidnapping was due to the treacherous capture and imprisonment of some of Rais Uli's tribesmen by the Governor of Tangier.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 14th June.
The correspondent of the "Times" at Tangier says that there is a well-organised plot throughout Morocco to depose the Sultan, originating with the religious and educated classes, supported even by members of the Government.

The revolution was arranged before the Anglo-French Agreement, but the latter has added fuel to the fire, as the Sultan is accused of selling his country to France.—*Reuter.*

London, 14th June.

The British battleship Prince of Wales has left Tangier.

Rais Uli has notified that when the Sultan complies with his main demands, he will release his captives, and this is expected shortly.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURTESIES.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, on behalf of the Emperor Franz-Josef, has presented the King with the baton of a Field-marshal of the Austrian army.

To-morrow he reviews the first army at Aldershot.

He has been received everywhere in the most cordial manner.—*Reuter.*

THE CONGO SCANDAL.

London via Bombay, 10th June.

During the discussion of the Foreign Office vote in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke lengthily impeached the Congo Administration.

Several members demanded the summoning of an international conference.

Earl Percy, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that while Italy, the United States, and Turkey stated that they were earnestly considering our representations, the other Powers were not prepared to act.—*Reuter.*

London, 10th June.

The correspondence relative to the administration of the Congo State shows that, the Congo Government having demanded the names of those who gave information to the British Consul, Mr. Casement, while refusing to give a satisfactory guarantee that they should be protected, Lord Lansdowne wrote on the 6th instant, in reference to the searching and impartial enquiry which the Congo State had already promised, that in the peculiar circumstances which had arisen, an investigation by Congo officials, or by agents of concessionary companies, would be neither impartial nor convincing.

Lord Lansdowne therefore suggested that a special commission, including eminent persons unconnected with the Congo, should be fully empowered to collect evidence and protect the witnesses.—*Exclusive service.*

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

London via Bombay, 11th June.

Both Great Britain and France had made strong representations to the Porte against the recent dragoonings of the Armenians in the district of Sassun.—*Reuter.*

London, 13th June.

Advices from private sources at Constantinople affirm that, contrary to the statement of the Porte, the suppression of the insurrection at Sassun was attended by the shedding

of much blood of the innocent inhabitants.—*Exclusive service.*

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

London via Bombay, 11th June.

The Tibetans made night attacks on the Sikh and Gurka outposts at Gyangtse, and were repulsed.

Nearly all the reinforcements have reached Chumbi.—*Reuter.*

THE EXTRA TWOPENCE.

London, 11th June.

Replying to deputations from the Tea Trade, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he was unable to give any pledge with reference to an early reduction of the Tea Duty.—*Exclusive service.*

A SENSATION IN CANADA.

London, 11th June.

Lord Dundonald, Commander of the Canadian Militia, has created a sensation in Canada by publicly charging the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, with striking out, for political reasons, from the list of promotions in the militia the name of an officer promoted by Lord Dundonald.—*Exclusive service.*

THE PARIS "GRAND PRIX."

London via Bombay, 13th June.

The following is the result of the race for the "Grand Prix," run at Paris on the 12th of June:—

M. Edmond Blanc's b.c. <i>Ajax</i> , by <i>Flying Fox-Amie</i>	1
M. Camille Blanc's ch. c. <i>Turenne</i> , by <i>Le Hardy-Closerie</i> ...	2
M. M. Caillault's br. c. <i>Macdonald II</i> , by <i>Bay Ronald-Myrtledine</i>	3

—*Reuter.*

AN IMPORTANT

DISCOVERY.

London via Bombay, 13th June.

The discovery that the American winners of the Palma Trophy in 1903 violated the rules by using rifles of a special pattern, not identical with the Government rifle, has elicited a protest, the result of which is that the executive committee of the American National Rifle Association has decided to return the trophy to England.—*Reuter.*

* * The following were the scores for the Palma Trophy at Bisley last year (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards):—

United States ...	1,570
Great Britain ...	1,555
Canada ...	1,518
Australia ...	1,501
Natal ...	1,399
Norway ...	1,241
France ...	1,230

—Ed.

THE PLAGUE AT ADEN.

London via Bombay, 15th June.

Aden has been declared plague-infected.—*Reuter.*

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF WEIHAIWEI.

London via Bombay, 15th June.

In the House of Commons Mr. Henry Norman asked whether the lease of Weihaiwei terminates immediately the Japanese occupy Port Arthur.

Earl Percy, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that, by the convention of 1898, Great Britain leases Weihaiwei as long as Russia occupies Port Arthur.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 9th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Chang Keng, Tartar General-designate of Ili, North Chinese Turkestan.—*Special telegram.*

12th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Shou Hsün, Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Tsitsihar, Heilungchiang province, or Northern Manchuria.—*Special telegram.*

13th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to the Grand Secretary Hsu Fu.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 9th June.

The semi-official Vienna "Politische Korrespondenz" republishes in its London letter an article of the "United Service Magazine" in favour of Russia remaining in Manchuria, which is much noted in London.

Russia has offered Germany to reopen the verbal negotiations about a new commercial treaty.

An American man-of war has landed a detachment in Tangier for the protection of the Belgian Consulate. The precarious condition still continues. Other nations intend also to land detachments.

10th June.

The "Nowoje Wremja" learns from London that "Saturday Review," "Spectator" and "Speaker" declare that England cannot wish for the success of Japan.

The closing of the negotiations between Spain and France about Morocco is expecting to take place in the very next time.

The Revolution in San Domingo is ended.

11th June.

King Edward of England will be accompanied by a large squadron, while visiting Kiel.

The Czar has refused to grant permission to Grand-Duke Cyril to marry Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the divorced Grand-Duchess of Hesse.

An attempt has been made at Berne on the life of the Russian Minister-Schadowsky. The would-be-murderer used to

associate with the Socialists at Berne; notwithstanding the deed seems to have no political character whatever.

Turkey denies most emphatically the report that she will open the Dardanelles to the Russian Black Sea fleet.

* * The Grand-Duke Cyril, who is a survivor of the Petropavlovsk disaster, is a first-cousin of the present Czar, while Princess Victoria is a daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, and also a first-cousin of the present Czar.—Ed. "N.-C. D. News."

14th June.

The "Nowoje Wremja" demands that the United States Government should be called to account for the reported transport of the submarine boat Protector from America to Japan.

The negotiations between France and Spain about Morocco have been closed in principle; only the drafting of the agreement is outstanding.

The reports of an attempt on the imperial palace at Zarskoje Selo are peremptorily denied by the proper authorities.

The Trans-Atlantic steamer lines are again fighting a most desperate tariff-war.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Shanghai, 11th June.

Major-General Dessino, the Russian Military Agent in China, has kindly placed at our disposal the following telegram:—

Mukden, 10th June.

The general position in the theatre of war, is to-day as follows:

The army of General Kuroki has commenced the advance with its advance guards, especially on the right flank in the direction of Sa-ma-ki and Czian-chan (?), at which latter place there are large bodies of troops. Our mounted detachments, having carried through their reconnaissances, are falling back on the main body. There are small skirmishes every day; on the 7th of June a larger engagement took place at Sa-ma-ki, where a Japanese Brigade pressed hardly our small detachment.

The second Japanese army is approaching Port Arthur.

On the 8th and 9th June the enemy's squadron bombarded the coast between Kai-chou and Hsingyaocheng without achieving any success.

Our detachment, which had attacked An-chou in the first days of May and which, according to the Japanese reports, was surrounded and whose immediate surrender was imminent, is now, as we have ascertained, out of all danger and has had only very insignificant losses.

(Signed) Major-General FLOU,
Quartermaster-general.

The following telegram was issued on Tuesday by the "Echo de Chine" as an extra. It is headed "From our correspondent," without any date:—

It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that an advanced guard of two battalions of Japanese was annihilated on the 9th instant 24 miles from Kaicheng.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

Shanghai-Kuan, 3rd June.

It is reported from Tilin that eighteen field guns and four hundred Infantry were sent to Liaoyang on the morning of May 27.

It seems that the Russians have laid mines around the fort, three li from the

fort itself and on both sides of the road in the direction of Kaiyuan.

A high road between Moukden and Harbin is now being constructed.

Mounted bandits are very active north of Kirin.—"Mainichi."

London, 3rd June.

According to private advices from St. Petersburg, Viceroy Alexeieff and General Kuropatkin have asked the Czar to decide which of them is to exercise supreme authority, their opinions as to future operations differing.

A meeting of the Councillors of the Czar has been called and decided in favour of the General. The Council has approved of General Kuropatkin's plan to save Port Arthur. In consequence of this, General Kuropatkin is said to intend to send large bodies of troops to the south. From the same source we learn that General Stalenburg is approaching Gwaboten at the head of 14,000 men.—"Mainichi"

6th June.

The Russians are reported to have abandoned the intention of sending the Baltic Fleet to the Far East, if Port Arthur is captured.

St. Petersburg advices state that a grand Council of the General Staff has been held under the presidency of the Czar. It was decided to adopt offensive tactics.—"Mainichi."

The following telegram is from the "Japan Times":—

London, 8th June.

The attempt to coerce General Kuropatkin to relieve Port Arthur is keenly discussed, but it is regarded as doomed to failure, as the relief of the port is not likely to be attempted.

Suggestions of intervention are scouted at St. Petersburg, the feeling there being that the war must be continued at all costs.—"Asahi."

The following telegram is from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

London, 10th June.

It is firmly reported that the Sultan has given his consent to the passage of Russia's Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles.

A Departmental Committee has recommended the re-organisation of the Board of Trade and the appointment of a Ministry of Commerce.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1904.

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.	
June 10	69°·5	81°·9	...
" 11	68°·2	80°·6	...
" 12	67°·5	85°·2	...
" 13	70°·5	81°·8	...
" 14	72°·5	75°·6	0.25
" 15	72°·5	87°·9	0.01
" 16	66°·8	70°·9	0.52

1903.

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.	
June 10	63°·0	79°·6	0.71
" 11	70°·0	78°·2	0.15
" 12	69°·0	84°·6	...
" 13	67°·2	85°·0	...
" 14	68°·0	89°·9	...
" 15	67°·7	78°·4	0.13
" 16	66°·8	77°·3	0.03

To-morrow (the Dragon Festival) the Offices of H. B. M. Consulate-General will be closed to business. The Custom House will also be closed.

A PASSENGER by the P. M. S. China reports that when that steamer was at Nagasaki, 20,000 Japanese troops were seen embarking in the most prompt, and orderly manner. Their destination was said to be Liaotung.

We are glad to know that the passport of the foreigner who has been recently working the Yangtze valley, as mentioned in the letter we publish elsewhere, has been cancelled, and it is expected that he will be sent down to some Consulate.

ABOUT 1.30 a.m. on Tuesday a collision occurred in the Huangpu, off the Pootung Points, between the C. M. S. Kiang-yung and the O. S. K. S. Tachi Maru. The Kiang-yung was struck on the port side, just abait the bridge, and had her guard cut in two and torn away for a length of about five yards. The Tachi Maru had her starboard bow damaged. Both vessels dropped anchor, but shortly afterwards proceeded on their voyage, the damage not necessitating immediate repairs.

It is with very deep sorrow that we have to announce the death of Mrs. Alexander Wright, of Shanghai, which occurred at Yokohama last Friday night. Mrs. Wright, who had been ill for some months, started with her younger daughter, Ethel, for British Columbia in the O. & O. S. Coptic on the 16th ultimo, in the hope that a trip to a more bracing climate would restore her to health, but she was taken worse on the voyage and had to be landed at Yokohama, her husband and her elder daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Davies, going over from here to be with her. For a little while she showed some improvement and good hope was entertained that she might recover; but the hope was vain, and she passed away quite quietly and painlessly on Friday, surrounded by those she loved most. Mrs. Wright, who was a daughter of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, one of the early residents in Nagasaki, was born and married there. Subsequently her husband became a resident of China, and here Mrs. Wright made hosts of friends, attracted by her uniform good-nature, her hospitality, and her kindness to all around her. The very deepest sympathy will be universally felt with her husband and daughters in the terrible loss they have sustained.

It was with sincere regret we had to announce recently the death of Captain John Farrow, an old and much-respected resident in the Far East, and a few more particulars of his career will be of interest. Captain Farrow was born in 1844 and was educated at St. Helier's, Jersey. He came out to China some forty years ago, and after employment in Dent & Co. in the famous old Yesso, spent some time in the service of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co., for whom he brought out from England the s.s. Hailong. It will be remembered that this vessel struck an uncharted rock off Breaker Point, was beached, and was ultimately salvaged through Captain Farrow's energy and skill. Captain Farrow was for some years in the employment of the Foochow Arsenal under M. Giquel, and was in command of one of the gun-vessels attached to that establishment. During this period he successfully superintended the landing and mounting of some very heavy Armstrong guns for the forts at Anping, and his services gave such satisfaction to the Chinese authorities that he was decorated with the rank of the fifth class. After leaving the Arsenal he

joined the Imperial Maritime Customs service and was appointed Commander of the revenue cruiser Lingfeng in 1877. He remained in the Customs service until 1889, mostly in command of the Lingfeng, but was for a time in charge of a training ship under Admiral Lang in the north. Since 1889 he has been engaged in business of various kinds and was at one time Managing Director of the Amoy Dock Co. He married in 1886 the eldest daughter of Captain John Saunders of Foochow and leaves a widow and three children. Captain Farrow was a keen sportsman, taking a great interest in racing, and owned several well-known and successful ponies. He was a universal favourite on the coast, and is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

A HARBOUR Notification states that Foochow, Amoy, and Canton have been declared infected ports.

THE reports that the Japanese battleship Skikishima has been sunk are without any foundation in fact.

THE "Black Maria," recently constructed here and which has accommodation for 11 prisoners, was in use for the first time on Monday morning to convey long-sentence prisoners from the Police Stations to the Municipal Gaol.

THE two men suspected of setting fire to Messrs. Hung Chong & Co.'s old premises have been released, as it was discovered that they were trying to put out the fire when some foreigners came along. The men at once ran away, and in consequence were arrested.

THE privet is coming into flower again on the outside roads with the usual unpleasant consequences. It is a pity that the Council cannot order this noxious shrub to be trimmed down wherever it is near a public highway.

WE are very glad to know that all the preliminaries to the building of the Shanghai-Nanking railway are now settled between the Chinese authorities and the British concessionaires, and that work on the line will be commenced at once.

IN our "Notes on Native Affairs" on the 27th ult. appeared a rather startling account of "Boxerism in Kiangsi." We are now informed on the best authority that this account is vastly exaggerated, and the existence of the reported state of affairs is denied by the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries on the spot, as well as the local officials.

WE drew attention some time ago to the merits of the "Bystander," a very attractive illustrated weekly, recalling somewhat "The Sketch," issued, we believe by the proprietors of the "Graphic." We received by the German mail the number of the 4th ult., which contains three excellent photographs from the Chinese College at Taiyuanfu, and three pictures of scenes at Vladivostok. The whole number is full of interest and the size makes it a welcome companion in hot weather.

THE Kiangnan Arsenal is not to be removed after all. H. E. Chang Chih-tung is always in urgent need of money, and he has now succeeded in arranging that of the money appropriated by the Shanghai Customs for the support of the Kiangnan Arsenal, a very large proportion, Tls. 1,000,000 a year, in fact, shall be paid him for the support of the new arsenal that he has decided to erect. The result will, of course, be that the Kiangnan Arsenal will be crippled, the sum left to it being inadequate to pay wages, and leaving nothing whatever for the purchase of materials. The

new manager, Wei, a nephew of Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao, is merely coming here to learn the business, before taking charge of Chang Chih-tung's new arsenal.

THE Chang Su Ho Garden Company's meeting was held at the Central Hotel last Friday afternoon. The meeting was not open to reporters, but statements were issued to the Press to the effect that two of the larger shareholders had come to an amicable settlement. The resignation of two directors was accepted, and others elected in their places. The new directors are to carry out a scheme of re-organisation already tacitly agreed upon, and to report at a meeting to be held on the 25th inst.

WE are courteously informed by the agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. that an improved rapid train service will be inaugurated on the 18th inst., two fast expresses leaving Vancouver daily, and doing the journey between that port and Montreal in four days and a half. The trains in question—the Atlantic Express and Imperial Limited—leave Vancouver at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily and it is thus possible for through passengers who may be pressed for time to proceed on their railway journey on the same day whatever time their steamer arrives. A first-class sleeping car to St. Paul is attached to the Imperial Limited, providing through accommodation for visitors to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

ON Tuesday afternoon a party of about a hundred guests, including many ladies, accepted the invitation of Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and the officers of H. M. S. Glory to a dance on board the flagship at Woosung. There was a decided "choppiness" about the Huangpu even, when the Samson and Gutzlaff tenders, gaily bedizened for the occasion, put off from the P. & O. jetty, but although the weather conditions were not ideal, the generous hospitality dispensed on the flagship was a complete set-off to any discomforts of the trip out beyond the buoy. The Admiral himself went down on the "Alacrity," at about the same time, to arrive in time to receive his guests. After several enjoyable hours on the battleship, the visitors returned by the Gutzlaff and Victoria, which took the place of the Samson. They reached the Bund shortly before nine.

IN the important article which we translate from "The Chinese Weekly" of the 23rd ult., by Professor J. W. Jenks, the objects of the Commission of which the Professor is the head, and in whose success we are all deeply interested, are set forth tersely and at the same time with complete lucidity.

ON Thursday evening, the 9th instant, at the compound at Tientsin where coolies for South Africa are being engaged, a serious fracas took place which resulted in three or four men being killed. It is said that the trouble was commenced by some men who had been rejected. They armed themselves with poles and proceeded to storm the compound, which contained some hundreds of coolies, bombarding the place with stones. For some time there was panic among those inside the compound, but eventually they armed themselves with bamboos. On seeing this their assailants vanished, but those inside the compound rushed out and attacked any natives they saw. Two men ran into the river and were drowned, and two were killed in the mêlée.

AT the U. S. Consulate on Tuesday there was a further hearing in connection

with the affairs of Mr. Barney Weill, late of the Siccawei Gardens, whose estate has been assigned to Mr. J. C. Shengle on behalf of the creditors. Certain chits having been made over by the debtor to his attorney, Mr. E. H. Lamme, in respect of a claim for \$500, objection was made by Mr. White-Cooper and Mr. Holcomb on behalf of other creditors that these chits should have been paid to the administrator on behalf of the estate. Mr. Lamme contended that the chits were handed to him before the estate came under the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the debtor was entitled to hand the chits to whomsoever he wished, provided there was no lien on them at the time and no fraud was intended. In the course of the argument his Honour (Mr. Goodnow) pointed out that the estate was not declared in bankruptcy, and that the balance due to the creditors after the payment of the dividend, would still be owing until a definite release should be given. The decision in regard to Mr. Lamme's claim was reserved.

AT the Russian Consulate on Tuesday Bertha Acopaic and Mary Sapenta were charged with keeping disorderly houses at Nos. 3 and 7, Dixwell Road, respectively. Mr. Ritchie gave evidence as to the noise coming from No. 3. The first defendant had already been ordered to close her house and she had closed the door for three days and gone to No. 7. It was shown however that she was still in possession of the key. A representative from Messrs. Davies and Thomas said that that firm wanted to get rid of these tenants and even offered to return the rent they had paid in advance. As the second defendant said she was an inmate and not the proprietress of No. 7, the proprietress, a French subject, was ordered to be brought up at the French Consulate on Wednesday morning.

THE silk which left here per R. M. S. Empress of Japan on the 14th ultimo arrived in New York on the 8th inst.

H. M. S. PHOENIX left Shanghai on Saturday for Nanjing.

H. M. dispatch vessel Alacrity and torpedo-boat-destroyers Fame, Janus, Sparrowhawk, and Whiting went down to Woosung on Tuesday.

H. M. S. Algerine left Shanghai on Wednesday.

H. M. S. Alacrity returned to Shanghai from Woosung on Wednesday.

H. M. S. Rosario returned to Shanghai from a cruise on Wednesday.

THE German gunboat Sperber returned to Shanghai from Woosung on Wednesday.

THE British fleet at Woosung left for the Saddles on Wednesday.

THE German gunboats Jaguar and Sperber left Shanghai on Monday.

THE Italian cruiser Elba arrived here on Tuesday from Hankow.

THE M. M. S. Yarra, with the French mail of the 17th ultimo, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 10 p.m. on the 9th.

THE R. M. S. Empress of India arrived at Hongkong at 7 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. S. Bengal, with the London mail of the 20th ultimo, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

THE P. and O. S. Palawan arrived in London on the 12th inst.

THE R. M. S. Tartar arrived at Vancouver at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

THE R. M. S. Empress of China left Yokohama for Vancouver on Friday afternoon.

THE str. Polynésien passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 9th instant.

THE str. Jumna and Sithonia passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 9th instant.

THE str. Suitai, which arrived here on Monday from River ports, reports: On the 11th instant, at 1.15 p.m., passed the Norwegian str. Sleipner aground about 6 miles above Little Orphan, or about three-quarters of a mile west of the N.-E. Crossing Beacon.

THE C. M. S. Kungping, which arrived here on Wednesday from Tangku, reports that on Tuesday, the 14th, at 0.5 p.m., she passed the wreck of a waterlogged junk, abandoned, in Lat. 33° 31' N., Long 122° 31' E.

ON her voyage here from Wenchow, the C. M. S. Fungshun, which arrived here on Wednesday, sighted the Chinese-owned steamer Taiping ashore on Sudan Island, flying signals for assistance. The Fungshun immediately went to her assistance and stood by from 2 p.m. until 7 p.m., eventually, at high water, giving her a hawser and towing her off. The Taiping ran ashore at 7.30 a.m. on the 14th instant. The weather had been foggy all the way from Hongkong, and those on board saw nothing ahead until they heard the crash caused by the vessel running aground. The only foreigners on board were Capt. Brissander and the chief engineer, the foreign chief officer having been left behind in Hongkong. When the Fungshun drew near, the Chinese crew of the Taiping came aboard, thinking that their own vessel was sinking. After the Taiping was towed off, however, the crew were put back aboard, the Fungshun bringing on to Shanghai twenty-one of the comprador's staff, servants, etc. The captain of the Fungshun offered to continue standing by, but Capt. Brissander declined the offer and put out to sea himself. The Taiping was bound from Hongkong to Wuhu with a cargo consisting of 9,400 packages of sugar and camphor and sandal-wood.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. ask us to mention that they are agents, as well as Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

WE have duly received the June issue of the "Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal." It contains a very opportune note on Mohkanshan, with most attractive photographs, as well as articles by such writers of renown as Dr. DuBose of Soochow, Dr. Stanley of Tientsin, and Dr. Martin of Wuchang; and there are the usual special departments.

WE have seen a number of photographs taken by Lai Fong of 565 Nanking Road. The first shows the men of the Fleet marching down the Nanking Road and the second gives another view of the scene on their arrival at the Town Hall. There is a picture of the men at dinner, and another at the close of the post prandial proceedings. There are a number of views on the Recreation Ground, one of which is particularly good, illustrating the fall of the flag at the first heat of the tug of war. The whole combined is an interesting souvenir of Saturday's proceedings.

WE have received from the agents here, Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co., the report and accounts for 1903 of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. In the life department, the net premium received were £305,028, and the net claims, including bonus additions, £315,986. In the fire department, the net premium

received were £578,032, and the net losses £296,055. The P. and L. account showed a divisible balance of £158,605, and the shareholders received a dividend of 12½ per cent. The total assets of the company on the 31st of December last were £5,401,343.

WE have received the May issue of the "St. John's Echo." The leading article, by "F. L. H. P.," deals with the working of the Chinese Exclusion Act at San Francisco. The writer does not touch on the policy of excluding Chinese labourers, but what he says on the way in which Chinese are treated whom the Treaty professes to admit, and who are provided with proper passports, seems almost incredible. Various pretexts are adopted to prevent the landing of Chinese students. "Everyone who comes is treated as a liar and a cheat until he can prove the contrary. When papers are all in order, several days of detention in loathsome surroundings must be passed before the right of admission is grudgingly accorded." Chinese merchants are treated in an even more high-handed manner. When Mr. Wang Kai-kah was leaving San Francisco to return to China to escort Prince Pu Lun to St. Louis, "a large number of Chinese merchants went on board the steamer at San Francisco to show their respect and to bid him farewell. When they attempted to return to shore, they were told that they had already left the United States, and could not re-enter. They must stay on board and be carried back to their country. It was not without considerable difficulty that finally they obtained permission to land. In the case of Chinese ladies similar indignities are enacted. Recently the Customs officials in San Francisco, in the rudest manner possible, tried to insist that a Chinese lady married to an American citizen should be registered before leaving the country. When we seek an explanation of such proceedings, we are told that all the actions of the Customs officials are closely scrutinised by spies employed by Trades Unions, and that if anyone is seen acting with common courtesy, or in any way assisting a Chinese seeking admission into the Land of Freedom, he is immediately reported to the Trades Unions, and pressure is brought to bear by the Unions for his dismissal from the service."

Nearly four pages are devoted to College News of all kinds, much of it of interest to outsiders also; and then comes the address of Mr. K. S. Wong, Secretary of the Imperial Railway Administration, to the Alumni Association on the 16th of April last, a good practical speech. Mr. K. F. Chang concludes his article on "Chinese Punishment," and notes some of the prevalent abuses in the administration of justice in China. Mr. Y. T. Tsur writes with force on the Chinese Exclusion Bill, and shows that its working injures the Americans as much as the Chinese. Mr. Y. Y. Tsu describes the good that has been done and is being done by "The New Literature of China," but hopes that it will never be divorced from religion. Mr. Z. T. Yin writes a long and appreciative article on "Japanese Influence," and considers the good it has done (1) among scholars, (2) among the ruling class, (3) among merchants and farmers, (4) among soldiers, and (5) upon the Chinese mind in general. He shows that China has nothing to fear from Japan, who cannot but derive strength herself from every increase in China's strength. The last article is by Mr. T. C. Dzung, and is headed, "The First Step of China's Independence." He laments bitterly the present condition of his

country; but his remedy is not revolution, but the training of men who will be independent. "Though to gain national independence," he says, "by manufacturing independent individuals is a process slow and seemingly unimportant, yet the independence of the nation obtained will be permanent and sure, and though the process is tedious, yet it is practical to every one. . . May China have more manufacturers of independent individuals rather than revolutionists."

WE have duly received from the Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Naval Department the June issue of the "Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean."

THE May number of the National Service Journal, a paper devoted to the cause of compulsory military training in Great Britain, has reached us. As usual it contains many more or less interesting articles upon this subject, perhaps the most striking being one on the Compulsory Military Service in the Channel Islands. Probably few people are aware that compulsory service is enforced anywhere in the British Empire, but according to this article a militia of 1,800 men is maintained by compulsory service. This force is officered by members of the leading families on the islands.

UNDER "Latest News," Saturday's "Echo de Chine" says that a supplementary credit of 24,000,000 francs (£960,000) has been laid before the Chamber for the dispatch and maintenance of a supplementary contingent of troops in Indo-China.

The same paper contains the minutes of the meeting of the French Municipal Council on the 25th ult., the principal matter in which is the regulation under which licences are granted for automobiles, as agreed on by both Councils. It will be noted that no hard-and-fast speed limit is fixed, but drivers of automobiles "must conform to the exigencies of the traffic in general, and particularly in passing intersections of streets, or sharp turns, and where the streets are narrow."

TUESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" says that M. Millerand attacked the policy of the French Cabinet. M. Combes replied and, in the course of the discussion, brought up the affair known as the "Chartreux millions." M. Combes asked for the adoption of the Order of the Day pure and simple, which was accepted by 313 votes to 250. The Chamber decided with the consent of M. Combes to appoint a commission of enquiry into the affair of the Chartreux millions.

UNDER "Latest News," this morning's "Echo de Chine" says that the date of the ratification of the Franco-Siamese Convention has been postponed to the 20th of July.—The Chamber has appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the Chartreux affair, composed of twenty members of the Opposition and twelve Ministerialists.

The same paper says that it is rumoured that Pei, the Namhoi magistrate who absconded to Macao, has committed suicide.

WE have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers with dates to the 7th and 10th respectively.—Very good harvests are expected throughout North China.—It is reported that thirty expert divers have been sent out from St. Petersburg to recover the treasure which we have been assured is not on the Petropavlovsk.—An electric light apparatus is being installed at the Russian Consulate at Chefoo.—An American war correspondent named Hector Fuller has started from Chefoo in a junk for Port Arthur.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE LOWER
HALF-WORLD.

11th June.

ONE of the blessings of civilisation which the Russians introduced into Manchuria, and which flourished in rank luxuriance wherever a few Russians were gathered together in the three provinces, and the introduction and fostering of which would alone be almost enough to justify the Japanese in their determination to drive the Russians back into Siberia, has, by the fortune of war, been forced upon Shanghai, and, as we learn from recent Hongkong papers, upon that colony as well. The Consular Body here and the Municipality have been doing their best to tackle the evil, which becomes more flagrant every day; but the Consular Body are hindered by the fact that the offenders are mainly the subjects of only three of the nations that make up our cosmopolis, and there seems to the others something invidious in pressing specially on only three out of their number. The Municipality are hindered by an outbreak some time ago of sentiment which however creditable in itself, does not make for the good government of the Settlement, and by the attitude taken up by the agents of property-owners. Unfortunately a large part of the house property here is owned by absentees, and the agents of absentee property-owners confine themselves to exacting the highest rents they can, without inconvenient enquiry into the character of their tenants.

It is not perhaps generally understood that the Municipality have by the Bye-Laws power to insist on all objectionable houses being licensed. A false sentiment which took form at a meeting of ratepayers some time ago has prevented the Council from exercising this power; but such a condition as now exists here was not contemplated by anyone who assisted to tie the hands of the Council then; and we strongly advise the Council to face the present situation boldly and put the Bye-Law in force, trusting to the ratepayers giving them a bill of indemnity at the next meeting. The licensing of these objectionable houses will give the Council power to control them and their denizens, and we feel sure it will have the support of the Consular Body, especially of the Consuls most immediately concerned, while the mitigation of the present evil which will follow must earn the hearty thanks of the ratepayers.

A MIXED COURT FOR
TIENTSIN.

14th June.

WE learn from various sources that during the past few weeks the subject of a Mixed Court for Tientsin has been receiving much interested consideration in the Northern port. There are now six distinct Settlements in the North, each supplying its quota of work for the Native City Authorities, who appear in the recent attempt to get all foreign contracts registered in the yamén, to have very frankly admitted their inability to cope with it. We all know the state of affairs which existed here before Shanghai had its Mixed Court, and what would be the result if there was no such institution at the present time; and we can fully sympathise with the growing conviction that some similar facility to international intercourse is urgently needed in Tientsin. We believe that in the case of the British Settlement at least, there is some private arrangement whereby the Municipal Authorities deal with petty cases which may be classified as infringements of the Municipal Regulations; but such a procedure is of course irregular and strictly speaking illegal. In the case of the other Settlements we believe small and big cases are alike passed on to the Chinese Authorities, and the result is too often a tedious procrastination and delay which finally yields nothing. It is therefore being urged that the time has arrived for the institution of a Mixed Court where cases can not only be settled more satisfactorily, but expeditiously, which is impossible in a Court where the business of the day only commences at 8 or 9 o'clock at night. The Consuls, we are told, have recently held a meeting in connection with this subject, and appointed three of their number, the American, German, and Dutch Consuls, to act as a Committee and report fully on the question. They are, it is said, all strongly favourable to the scheme, and will probably report in this spirit, but there seems to be an impression that the least favourable to the innovation is the British Consul. It is to be hoped however, that no individual predilection will carry weight against the united verdict of all the other nationals, as in course of time the Mixed Court system must necessarily be introduced in all China ports where commercial interests are expanding, and in a place of the magnitude and importance of Tientsin its institution is of the utmost importance. Viceroy Yuan is an official of sufficient enlightenment to know that in fostering any plan whereby international communication and a better understanding and mutual

appreciation are facilitated, he is not only strengthening his own hand but materially forwarding the best interests of his country. We may therefore expect that he will raise no objection to a proposal which while it relieves his yamén of much unpleasant responsibility, will also do away with a source of perpetual dissatisfaction and unceasing criticism.

A RUSSIAN
MANIFESTO.

15th June.

THE "China Times," in a recent issue, publishes the following English translation of a proclamation recently issued by Viceroy Alexeieff at Mukden. Our contemporary says that "there is the best guarantee that the Chinese copy of the proclamation is an authentic one. The English version is made from the Chinese correctly and impartially." It runs as follows:—

"In regard to the advance toward Port Arthur made by the Japanese troops after crossing the Yalu and landing at Pitsewo, I, the Viceroy of the Far East, after due preparations and plans have been completed, have instructed our various troops not to engage in battle with the Japanese but to retire to the inland of Manchuria for the time being.

"As the present war has not the very slightest connection with the Government of China there is no necessity for you, good people, or for the local guilds to trouble your minds by taking war affairs into consideration.

"Hereby you are urged to continue your usual avocations without interruption. Trade and agriculture should be carried on as usual. You must not excite doubts about the retreat of the army of Great Russia or its power to repulse the enemy. They shall be wholly exterminated. Those who have been acting against the Russian army and who have been helping the Japanese shall be dealt with so also (i.e. shall also be exterminated).

"You must remain quiet. Then you will receive no ill-treatment of any kind. Anything obtained from you, shall be justly paid for. In certain circumstances the Russian troops may destroy and burn things in store, owing to military exigencies; in which case you will be fully compensated by Russian officers upon receiving your lists of properties destroyed.

"The most serious and regrettable matter is that sections of the railway have been destroyed several times. Remember I have already issued proclamations on this subject. Now as you are people who can be trusted, I have requested you to look after the railway lines. You see that I am

obliged to put upon you the responsibility of protecting the railways. Therefore you must not do even the slightest damage to the railway. Further you will not be able to disclaim responsibility whenever they are destroyed.

"Now therefore, you are again notified by this proclamation that hereafter, if any destruction of the railways occurs, the people of the villages within the distance of 25 versts from the point of destruction shall be fined for the first offence. For the second offence, the villages shall be destroyed and burnt, and the villagers killed without a single life left whatsoever.

"At the same time, you common people are not the only persons responsible for the railways and telegraphs. The Manchurian people and officers too, as your leading men, will have the responsibility.

"The Hunghutse, who have been enlisted and armed with rifles by the Japanese, have joined the Japanese troops in the attempt to destroy the railways. From this you may perceive that the Japanese are not your friends. The Hunghutse, being rebels, are of course not good people, but they know how to do mischief to you good people. They have been led on by mercenary temptation to help the Japanese to exterminate your villages and properties. In short they bring upon you continual suffering, so constantly that you can never recover your losses. For this reason the Throne of China has also been trying to make an end of them.

"In conclusion, in order to avoid disasters, you must bestir yourselves to make a strict search for and get hold of any one having a suspicious look or character, and make report from time to time to the Russian officers, informing them also of the condition of the railway for which you bear the responsibility.

"If you look well after the railways and continue your usual avocations you will have no need for anxiety. "Let this be implicitly obeyed by all.

(Signed) "ALEXEIEFF."

This thrasonical proclamation is the kind of manifesto that we should expect to emanate from the pen of Viceroy Alexeieff. It might be dismissed with a smile, at least as far as the first part of it is concerned, and the smile must broaden into a laugh when we read that "the present war has not the very slightest connection with the Government of China." The acknowledgment that, after all we have heard of the reinforcements that have been poured into Manchuria, of General Kuropatkin being quite ready now that he has 300,000 men under his command, the Russian troops had been instructed not to engage in battle with the Japanese, but to retire to the inland of Manchuria,

is distinctly ingenuous, followed as it is by the statement that all the enemies of Russia, the Japanese and all who help them, are to be exterminated in Russia's good time. We wonder how much comfort the Chinese in Manchuria take from the further statement that everything the Russia troops take, burn, or destroy will be paid for. Will full payment be made for Antung and Saimachi and the other towns that the Russians burn when they evacuate them. Will they restore the ruined homes and the shattered lives of the country people?

There is one paragraph, however, in this proclamation at which the most cynical could hardly smile, a threat so cruel that we cannot doubt that it will be repudiated at once and its writer recalled if it is ever brought to the notice of the gentle and kind-hearted Czar. Viceroy Alexeieff tells the unfortunate country people of Manchuria that he entrusts the railway to their care, and that if any damage is done to it anywhere, the people of the villages within a distance of 15 miles will be held responsible. For the first offence, they will be fined; for the second, they will be exterminated, men, women, and children, "without a single life left whatsoever." Remembering the massacre at Blagovestchensk, the perpetrator of which is now in command of the artillery at Port Arthur, we cannot pass this by as a mere threat. It is impossible for the country people, disarmed as they are, and their women and children, to prevent the Japanese, or the Hunghutse, or the disaffected Russians themselves, from destroying sections of the railway, and it is difficult to characterise as it deserves the prospect he'd out by the Viceroy of the Far East.

The chief result of such a proclamation must be to make the people pray for the final success of the Japanese, and that the Russians will never come back to carry out their threats; and this would tend to make us doubt the authenticity of the proclamation, if it were not so strongly vouched for by our northern contemporary.

AN IMPERIAL MARITIME COUNCIL.

16th June.

WITHIN the past few days Shanghai has had an opportunity of seeing what regular training and discipline can make of the British sailor who wears the blue jacket. How long must we wait before such another display shall be possible from our mercantile marine? That is a question which, in one form and another, is troubling many a patriotic Briton. As things are, the tendency seems to be for the manning of British ships to

be less and less in the hands of Englishmen and more and more in those of the alien. How greatly this might hamper us in days of adversity needs no proof. For if the worst came to the worst it would be to a non-existent mercantile back-bone that we should want to turn to strengthen our navy!

We are glad to see, therefore, what looks like a statesmanlike paper on imperial maritime affairs by Sir George Clarke in the current "Nineteenth Century and After." He shows that haphazard methods which suited both our nature and our circumstances when we had no competitors must now give way to policy directed with well-considered purpose. How to do this, how to combine our scattered strength, and develop our neglected resources, are the problems now before us. Sir George's first words of advice are "to increase by every means the mutual knowledge of Great and Greater Britain, to take our fellow-subjects overseas into our counsels as often as possible, and to lose no opportunity of co-operating with them for Imperial objects." When, he says, "we have made ourselves as efficient in the military sense as the Japanese, our great Colonies will follow our lead." To ensure the vital inter-communication Sir George harks back to a proposal of Mr. Hoffmeyer in 1887 that two per cent only should be imposed as a surcharge on all foreign goods discharged at all Imperial ports, the proceeds to form a fund with special reference to the needs of the Navy. But the objections to any such scheme are recognised, and to cut the matter short, Sir George shows plainly that as a means either of adding to naval strength, or of strengthening the Empire's defences, the sum thus raised would not be of much value. On the other hand if it were devoted to "strengthening the maritime communications of the Empire, most of the difficulties will be found to disappear."

Sir George proposes to raise £4,600,000 annually, not by a two per cent but by a one per cent tax on the goods named. Having this money, it must, he says, "be confined to the improvement of British-owned steamship services forming veritable lines of communication between the great members of the Empire The assistance might take the form of subsidies, bounties, or loans at low interest, subject to conditions of speed, tonnage, periodicity, accommodation, and the employment of British subjects." The italics are ours.

An Imperial Council of fifteen members is recommended, India and the Colonies contributing eleven to the home four. Sir George combats anti-subsidy opinions on the ground that "disjointed

effort, however strenuous, may lead to over-lapping with consequent economic loss, while undertakings not mutually organised may suffer in competition with those which have behind them the assistance of a powerful government wisely applied. Such assistance can even be made to stimulate individual effort."

We can well imagine the anger of the staunch supporter of "private enterprise" at reading such suggestions as these. But "private enterprise" carried back to primitive savagery is out of place in these times. What is civilisation but the merging of the individual in the mass? The most trusted of Tory politicians would hardly carry private enterprise to the extent of refusing to benefit by the aid which facility in communication brings to his door, would hardly, for example, refuse to eat a banana because it was not grown on his own estate. For the best part of a century private enterprise has been turning itself into combinations, joint-stock and otherwise, and these again are merging themselves, until within recent years we have known the representatives of mighty Empires interesting themselves in the securing of lucrative concessions. It is too late in the day, therefore, to think of having everything British done by private enterprise pure and simple. What is possible for poor unaided man, that the British merchant can do as he always has done. But he cannot fight in modern warfare with mediæval weapons.

Sir George looks for some seven advantages to follow the adoption of his suggested scheme. Inter-British trade would be specially encouraged as facilities for it would be much improved. The great undeveloped resources present in our Colonies would soon be utilised. There would be closer touch between the members of the Empire, and an encouragement to the wider employment of British seamen, to the benefit not only of the mercantile marine but to that of the Navy as well, while from the better equipped liners which would come into use we should be able to draw cruisers in war time, or to rely more confidently on the power of our vessels to escape from an enemy. The new plan would be an "effective counteraction of foreign subsidies or bounties now enjoyed by ships plying between British ports." Increased economy as the result of scientific study of Imperial trade as a whole would be another advantage, but the greatest of all gains in the eyes of Sir George Clarke would be the effect of the experience in smoothing the way to that wider co-operation which is already in the hearts and minds of our people, but concerning the exact

method of which their heads are as yet not quite convinced.

The suggested new departure leaves fiscal freedom to the Colonies, and therefore does not trench upon the great question of the day. In the words of its proposer: "It can, therefore, be considered quite apart from all questions of fiscal policy, and it provides a broad platform on which free-traders, free-fooders, retaliators, preferential tariffists, and whole-hoggers might meet in amity." At first sight there seems little if any substantial ground of objection to the scheme as outlined. We shall doubtless see it more fully discussed before long, and in the meantime we shall not be far wrong if we say that Far Eastern experience fully confirms at any rate some of the strongest expressions used both as to the necessity for a change, and as to the direction in which it should be made.

Review.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH OF MAY.

The formal opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis on the 30th of April was, not unnaturally, the event which was attracting the most attention in the States during the week preceding the departure of the mail just to hand. The Exposition which, as we are reminded in several papers, was planned to be "the greatest exposition ever held in the world," will, we doubt not, be found worthy to occupy the first place, at least from the point of view of size, that is if one may judge from the magnificent buildings, pictures of which are appearing in many of the newspapers. They look so solid and imposing, so spacious and artistic, that one has a feeling of regret that they are only temporary and not permanent structures.

The "Scientific American" of New York, has several columns of interesting descriptive matter, and a leading article, from which we take the following short extract:—

The huge industrial exposition on the banks of the Mississippi, which has now opened its gates to the world, is a worthy commemoration of one of the most important steps in the development of the United States. In view of the vast extent of the country—over one million square miles—which was acquired from the French government; the splendid field which it opened for the restless energy of the young republic; and the unparalleled growth in prestige, population, and wealth that has followed, it was necessary that any national commemoration of the anniversary of the Louisiana purchase should be carried out upon a scale that was commensurate with its intrinsic importance, and with the splendid results to which we, the posterity of a hundred years later, are the fortunate heirs.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia also directs the attention of its readers to the "bigness" of the exposition. It also takes note of the fact that foreign Governments, with the exception of Russia, have taken large amounts of space. After expressing the hope that with efficient direction the

exposition should prove a notable landmark in the march of American progress it says:—

It is bigger by far than anything of the sort which has hitherto been attempted. With nearly twice the area available at Chicago, and with another decade of advancement to the credit of the nation, it starts off under favourable auspices, with the exception of a single particular. This is the unreadiness of the exhibits, grounds and buildings, which has characterised practically all expositions of any importance held in this country since the Centennial. Notwithstanding their earnest pledges, the authorities in charge have failed to make their preparations complete. Dispatches assert that by 1st June everything will be in order, but that a more or less confused situation now exists. This, perhaps, is not entirely the fault of the fair officials, since many individual exhibitors have doubtless, as usual, been tardy in shipping their goods. But the recurrence of this condition justifies the incredulity with which the pledges that everything should be entirely ready has been received. The popular knowledge that the Exposition is still in an incomplete state will probably keep down outside attendance in a marked degree during the month of May. In spite of this drawback, however, there is reason to expect that the great show will prove a success in drawing multitudes of people from all sections of the Union before it ends.

The use of the words "fair" and "show" seems hardly appropriate when one takes into consideration the vastness and importance of the undertaking to which they refer.

The "Chicago Chronicle" offers to her neighbour Chicago's most cordial felicitations and unstinted good wishes for the success of the enterprise from every point of view. The "Chronicle" did not share in the "Bulletin's" apprehensions as to the unreadiness and incompleteness of the Exposition on the opening day. We extract the following from its columns:—

In one respect the sturdy river metropolis is already entitled to congratulation. The scale and the plan of the exhibition have won the warm approval of experts and it seems assured that the whole will be nearer completion to-morrow than has been any other similar show at its opening since that in London in 1851. The latest exposition in Paris was so far behind that the discontent is said to have bred a resolution never to try another in that city. The sale to this country by Napoleon of all the territory west of the Mississippi except Texas, Alaska and what we acquired from Mexico, seemed of no very great consequence at the time in Europe, except as, in Napoleon's phrase, it gave England a great commercial rival, but it was for us the most momentous happening between the adoption of the constitution and the civil war. Some might say that the acquisition of Texas and the former Mexican territory, with its fabulous mineral wealth, was as important, but the Louisiana purchase made the other possible. The United States might have thriven fairly east of the Mississippi, but if Napoleon had not sold us Louisiana the other acquisitions could not have been made as they were, and so they may be esteemed as, in a broad sense, part of the Louisiana purchase itself. Napoleon did more than give Britain a rival. Unwittingly he diverted into a new channel the whole industrial and political future of the world. The transaction was one entirely worthy of commemoration and St. Louis appears to have organised a celebration in every way adequate and fitting, from which it is to be hoped, its enterprising people will reap abundant profit.

The "Weekly Call" of San Francisco, gives the following interesting account of the opening ceremony, which we reproduce, as supplementing the account which has already appeared in our columns:—

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally opened this afternoon (30th April). The inaugural exercises were simple and were carried through without delay and without a halt of any description. The weather was without a flaw. The handling of the crowd, the guarding of enclosures sacred to the participants in the exercises, and the police work generally could not have been better. The work was in the hands of officers of the regular army, who directed the exposition guards. It had been arranged that President Roosevelt should press the button exactly at 12 o'clock, but when that hour arrived several addresses had not been completed. At 12.15 St. Louis time, in order that his time might not be encroached upon, the signal was given to President Roosevelt that all things were ready. In a few seconds came the answering touch over the wire from the White House. This officially opened the exposition, but it was determined to conclude the programme and the signal for the actual opening, for the unfurling of the flags, the ringing of bells and the operation of the great cascade was not given by Director of Works Taylor until 1.04. It was several minutes later than that when President Francis of the exposition formally announced that the fair was open to the world.

The following message was sent by President Francis of the Exposition to President Roosevelt:—

"To the President of the United States: In response to the signal flashed by the President of the United States the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been opened. The sky is cloudless. The people assembled fill the great plaza. The grounds and buildings are complete. The exhibits are in order. Nothing has occurred to mar this most auspicious occasion. In behalf of the exposition I wish to express to the chief executive of the nation our most sincere thanks for the honour done in formally opening the exposition. David R. Francis, 'President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.'

The following reply was received from President Roosevelt:—

"Hon. David R. Francis, St. Louis: I congratulate you and your associates on this memorable occasion. I wish well to all for the success of the great enterprise, and on behalf of the American people I greet the representatives of foreign countries who have come here to co-operate with us in celebrating in an appropriate fashion the one hundredth anniversary of the event which turned us into a continental nation. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The "Detroit Tribune" has discovered "a fly in the ointment," in the excessive rates which the people of St. Louis are proposing to charge the visitors, in order to meet the heavy expenses incurred in connection with their exposition. The "Detroit Tribune" wants to know whether they intend to "follow the advice of the late Li Hung-chang and 'take a little from everybody,' or, by trying to take all that each visitor has, vastly reduce the number of those who come." We extract the following from its columns:—

A vast amount of money has been spent, and a vast amount of energy put forth, but it is doubtful if all the labours have carried the fame of the exposition so far or made so deep an impression as have recent news articles setting forth the schedule on which the landlords, hotel and café keepers, proprietors of vehicles and other public conveniences in the Boodle city have planned to rob the stranger within their gates during the coming summer. Information of this kind travels fast and far, and it differs from glowing descriptions of art, architecture and natural and mechanical wonders in that it remains vividly in the minds of those to whom it comes. Moreover, the people of the United States are by no means new to

the exposition game. A dozen or more years ago it was much easier to entice great crowds to a general fair of this character and comparatively simple to fleece them after they arrived. But times have changed. We have had many expositions. Beginning with Chicago in 1893, almost every section of the country has witnessed something of the kind. The Pacific coast, Omaha, the South, and Buffalo have all presented their dream cities, filled with the wonders of nature's caprice and man's ingenuity and embellished with all the beauties that the human imagination can devise. While each has managed to offer some unique point of attractiveness, there is a distinct sameness of general effect, and, while each succeeding congress of arts and industries has special inducements to visitors, public curiosity has been satisfied to the point where it will no longer endure hardships or submit to extortion for the sake of seeing something very like what it has seen before.

The fighting on the Yalu by General Kuroki is a military achievement that has met with unqualified praise in all sections of the United States. Some of the papers go so far as to assert that it may, not improbably, determine the outcome of the war. All agree, however, that it is a most impressive demonstration of the fact that the Japanese army combines the qualities of methodicalness and dash that are so infrequently found together.

The following is part of a leading article in the "Seattle Post Intelligence":—

A glance at a good map and a review of the official statements of the troops engaged will make the importance of the conflict evident. Kuroki has established complete control over both banks of the Yalu. The bay of Corea is for the duration of the war a Japanese harbour. Transports may steam to the mouth of the river and lighter their troops across the sandbars without danger or difficulty on the Manchurian or Korean side of the river. Instead of being confronted by a river commanded by entrenched artillery when the main army is to move, the general staff whose plans have been so perfectly carried out, can base its calculations and strategy on the undisputed possession of Antung and the west bank of the river for at least thirty miles. The command of the northern portion of the Liaotung Peninsula has been wrested from the Russians in one battle. They still hold Newchwang, but that town and port has been robbed of much of its strategical importance by the opening of the road to Port Arthur to the Japanese along the east coast. Moreover, the third army corps of Japan, whose movements have been so well masked that not a hint of its whereabouts has been given to the world, may strike at any time at the western coast of the peninsula and the railway. The "luring on" policy of Kuroki has resulted in giving Japan a strategic advantage that her most optimistic generals could scarcely have anticipated. The material gains to the Japanese can hardly be overestimated, but their moral gains are still larger. The capture of twenty-eight guns, accomplished so quickly that the gunners had either not nerve or time enough to disable them, was an almost unprecedented achievement. No artilleryman will leave his piece until he is shot down or driven away at the point of the bayonet—or succumbs to panic.

The "Detroit Tribune," under the heading "It is Still Too Early to Predict the Outcome," refers to the subject as follows:—

To characterise the fighting on the banks of the Yalu as decisive would show has'y judgment. It is apparent that the Japanese are clever in initiative and vigorous in action, while their mighty opponent appears to be unwieldy and slow. In spite of the time for preparation during the winter months, when the Japs could not even ap-

proach the mouth of the river, the Russians have been ineffectual. They have not massed sufficient troops to bar the invaders off the soil of Manchuria, nor have they so disposed their opposition as to make the cost of entrance very heavy. The Yalu is broad, shallow and sluggish in its lower reaches. For only about 30 miles above Antung junks drawing 12 feet of water may navigate the stream. The landing place was chosen at the head of navigation on the river. Instead of making it a Fredericksburg affair, the Russians appear to have made it a Bull Run, with the accent on the run. The Japanese made it as good an imitation of "Dewey day" at Manila as circumstances would permit. Dewey attacked at dawn on May day of 1898. The Japs, at dawn on May day of 1904. Dewey's attack was a complete surprise, but the Russians had reason to expect just what happened. A 30-mile strip of frontier is not difficult to guard, with regiments of the finest cavalry in the world, according to repute, but the defence appears to have been a mere paper affair, through which the Japs plunged at will.

The "Chicago Chronicle," while recognising the fact that the Japanese army has gained a great victory on the Yalu, confidently asserts that the prospect that the Japanese will be able to drive the Russians out of Manchuria is as remote as ever. "If the Russians were Boers the armies of the world could not eject them from such a country." There is great virtue in that "if." We make the following quotation from its columns:—

According to the Tokio story, 16,000 Japanese have completely routed 30,000 Russians, who occupied a fortified position in the angle of the Yalu and Iho rivers and captured more than one-half of their artillery. According to Russian accounts the Russian army was overpowered by a superior force, and fell back, but when last heard from was still fighting. As there were only 1,600 casualties on both sides, it could not have been a bloody five days' fight, but that makes the result all the more discreditable to the losing side. As to the strategic results it may be said, on the one hand, that the London critics who compare the battle in its far-reaching effects with Waterloo and Plevna are speaking with the admissible partiality of allies. On the other hand, the Japanese accounts, which are not at all hysterical, produce the impression that the Russians were cut off from their communications on their left flank and fled in disorder across a roadless country to the west, having burned Antung on the Yalu as they retired. If this be a true account the victory will go a great way toward exposing the railroad in the rear of Port Arthur. The moral effect of the battle will probably be more important than its strategic effect. The Japanese have evidently displayed the most desperate valour and have put to fight by a frontal attack a superior Russian force sheltered behind a river and fortifications advertised as impregnable. The Russians will no longer call them "monkeys," nor point out the difference between fighting the Chinese and fighting the Russians. In short, in proportion as it is believed that it was the intention of the Russians to hold the Yalu against the Japanese the entire Russian army will feel the demoralising effect of the defeat.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

Outputs, Etc.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8th June.

The Tea Market.

has maintained a buoyancy that has not been experienced for some years, and under the combined influence of a very moderate supply, aided by unusually large Continental orders, and a fair enquiry from London, a higher basis of values than last season has become established, from which no concessions are immediately probable. Low-cost teas continue in short supply. The German mail str. Sachsen left yesterday taking a large cargo, viz., 904,000 lbs. The Glenturret clears to-day as "first" London departure followed by str. Prometheus to-morrow, while the Benmohr and Segovia clear on the 11th inst. for London and the continent respectively.

KIANGYIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th June.

The Viceroy's Visit.

The often promised visit of inspection by Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao has at last taken place. The Viceroy arrived here early on the morning of the 6th. "Haps and mishaps"—with target hits and misses took the usual course. Among the mishaps was the burning of another magazine containing Kiangnan Arsenal-made smokeless powder. Fortunately this spontaneous combustible had been isolated. The foreign instructor had finally "almost on his knees" succeeded in this respect. There being no black powder around, there was no explosion, only "a grand blaze," and the forts people are much relieved that there is no more of this smokeless powder on hand.

The Cost of a Charge.

While firing was in progress H.E. asked what it cost to fire a single charge from a 12-in. gun? When he was told that the actual cost was about three hundred dollars (\$300), H.E. was "seen to change countenance" and significantly shrug his shoulders.

Fortunately the next shot—Three Hundred Dollars!!—sank the target. There was no more firing. A short review of all the troops stationed here took place in the afternoon.

The Object of the Visit.

The present visit of the Viceroy was more for inspection of roads and waterways approaching Kiangyin, and especially the forts, than for military reviews. Consequently Tuesday and Wednesday were spent inspecting the southern and eastern approaches to the forts. It is commonly understood that a number of roads are to be built and existing roads repaired. At least one canal making the circuit of the hills to the south is to be cut. Another old canal to the east is to be widened and deepened.

Examination.

Active preparations are being made at the Literary Chancellor's yamen here for the Triennial B.A. Examinations. Hucksters, stall keepers, book stores, crockery sellers, painters with samples of their arts; fanshops, straw hat sellers,

physiognomists; palmists, spiritualists, fortune-tellers of many grades; scroll-writers, confectioners, foreign goods (mostly Japanese) stores; jade and soap-stone articles; water pipes and pipes of many other classes; impossible toys; idols, incense and paper-money; pens, pen-holders and stands; paper of all grades; bric-a-brac; curious fighting birds, peripatetic vendors of articles too numerous to mention; peddlers, harpies, sharpers, thieves, pickpockets, gamblers, pimps, all are flocking to the place with their wares. Each and every one expects to make a big hit this time at any rate. Why, is not stated.

Our Magistrate.

who was appointed here for three months, has remained on for nearly two years. Persistent rumours of his removal were current, up to about two months ago, when he went to Soochow. His appointment is now likely to be made substantive.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8th June.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission.

This is the period of annual meetings for the various missions. The Methodist Episcopal Mission has just closed a most successful series of meetings and reports progress in all its out-stations. Forty young men from the Peking University have pledged themselves to direct evangelistic work and, leaving all other alluring occupations, have gone to the country to preach during the summer vacation.

The American Board Mission

has just closed at Tungchow a most delightful annual meeting. The great question for discussion and settlement was the one of union in educational work. The movement among the missions for union is most notable. The proposal is that the London Mission, American Presbyterian Mission, and the American Board, shall unite in medical, theological, and general college education. This would include the raising of the Bridgman School for Girls in Peking to the rank of a college and the inclusion of this institution for young women in the scheme of union. The medical college is to be in charge of the London Mission, Peking, and the location is on the Hatamen street, not far from the Ketteler monument. The College of Liberal Arts will be located in Tungchow, where it has been for some years. It now has a fine administration building, apartments for dormitory and library, reading rooms, and laboratory. Without doubt the plan of union will be completed and the medical college be well sustained by the Missions. The theological seminary has been in successful operation in Tungchow for many years. By union with the other Missions, it may be removed to Peking in connection with the Presbyterian Mission. Thus a series of schools will be conducted and a university will be in practical operation. The visit of the deputation from the London Mission was opportune and has given a larger impulse to the matter of union. The presence of the Rev. H. P. Beach, M.A., F.R.G.S., has been most helpful. He was formerly a member of the American Board Mission and is at present connected with the Yale Mission, which is to be located in Hunan.

Professor Jenks

and his secretary arrived in Peking yesterday, but leave to-morrow for Tientsin. They expect to spend a good share of the summer in Peking. Many officials have listened to Prof. Jenks' account of the mon-

tary reforms he hopes China will adopt. As to how many of these men really desire any reform, or propose an intelligent study of financial problems, we are not informed.

Miss Scidmore

The visit of Miss Scidmore brings in a good deal of fresh air from the outside world. Her wide journeyings and large acquaintance with prominent people in all parts of the world make her conversation especially entertaining.

A Native Pastor Ordained

An ordination of a native pastor over a congregation in the city of Chochou takes place on Sunday next. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Dr. Arthur H. Smith, and others will be in attendance, making it quite a notable occasion. This is the first ordination since the Boxer troubles and will doubtless be the first in a long line of such occasions. The Chinese are giving more liberally than before and progress is most marked in the matter of self-support.

T'SINGKIANGP'U.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th June.

A Sad Case of Suicide.

Your correspondent does not remember to have heard of a sadder case of suicide, nor one that reveals more clearly the dark side of Chinese social life, than one that occurred ten days ago in this neighbourhood. The victim was a bright, attractive girl of 16 years of age, who frequently attended the services conducted by the missionary ladies for Chinese women. This girl was the intended bride of a young man, whose family had a small shop for the sale of umbrellas and Chinese oilcloths, situated on the main street on the North Bank of the Canal. The girl had been bought when quite small and had grown up in the family, following the custom so common among the poorest Chinese. The p'op'o (mother-in-law) was an old virago who made life miserable for the girl and frequently beat her. Ten days ago the mother-in-law beat the girl cruelly; the girl procured some opium, retired to the little loft above the shop, and was soon beyond the reach of all treatment. The foreign physician was called in at the last moment from the hospital near by, but it was too late. When it transpired that the girl had taken her life on account of her cruel treatment by the mother-in-law, the neighbours and the family of the girl made a great disturbance, and the mother-in-law and other inmates of the shop fled. On the morning after the suicide, the shop was found empty, all the furniture and goods being removed. The only tenant was a ghastly corpse. For three days an angry quarrel went on between the shop people and the girl's friends, the corpse lying meanwhile uncared for. On the third day it was put in a coffin and the trouble was nearly composed, when two meddlesome hsuits'ai interfered and demanded a large sum of money from the family of the offender. This not being paid, affairs came to a standstill, and there, on one of the main streets of the city, with thousands of idle sightseers swarming around, lay the body of this girl decomposing in the summer heat. The stench was something horrible, so that the neighbouring shops had to close their doors. On the fifth or sixth day the magistrate of the city was appealed to, but he indignantly refused to touch the case, as there had been such a long delay—he characterised the affair throughout as "a dirty business." By this time the wildest rumours were afloat that the girl had been tortured by her mother-in-law, had been burnt with oil, and had pieces of steel un-

brella ribs stuck in her body. Finally on the eighth day the magistrate came and held an inquest on the putrefying body in the open street, which was afterward covered with pools of blood when your correspondent passed by. The body was put back into the coffin, was allowed to stand on the street another day in the grilling heat, filling the air for a hundred yards round with a sickening odour and at last was carried away for burial. Then followed the harvest of the yamèn runners. The old mother-in-law had disappeared, and must be found. The neighbours were held responsible and must pay. The most remote of kin, living in the country, quiet, law-abiding people, were held responsible, and must pay. Your correspondent happened to be in the country, ten li from the city, attending a Christian's funeral, when he saw the yamèn runners arresting and carrying to gaol persons who had no connection whatever with the affair. It was simply a case of blackmail. A queer commentary on the administration of the law in China. The poor abused girl has no protection and is driven to suicide. The guilty escape; and only the innocent are made to suffer. The sad incident only proves a harvest for the harpies of the yamèn, who fatten on blackmail squeezed from the hard-earned savings of the innocent farmers.

WEIHSIEN.

SHANTUNG.

31st May.

Are We A Treaty Port?

That is the question. We have been informed unofficially that the throne has been petitioned to make Weihsien, Chouts'un, and Chinanfu treaty ports. Perhaps the order should be reversed, but this is at least the geographical order from the coast inland. The other day came a telegram to the effect that the proposed new treaty ports had been favourably considered. Should Weihsien actually bloom out as a port, all she will lack as sea-port is a ship canal northward to the Gulf of Pechili,—a project which the local Chinese have long suspected to be the real object of the American missionaries resident here.

A New Telegraph Line

is being pushed through to Yangkiaokou, commonly called "Yankee cow" by coast-wise marines, who not infrequently pervert Chinese names. This is the junk-port 150 li northwest of Weihsien at the mouth of the Chinanfu canal, at which an occasional small steamer calls from Chefoo. Considerable commerce obtains at this small port in spite of its precarious location on a mud flat which is frequently inundated by the sea. It is at least deemed worthy of a post office and telegraph office, which proves that it is of some importance.

The Yellow River

now enters the sea only forty li north-west of Yangkiaokou, having within a year or so shifted its main channel far to the south-east. We venture the prediction that the next flood will either cause a return of the river to Kiangsu province, or result in its flowing into the Gulf of Pechili at Yangkiaokou. Within this short period a strip of new land forty li wide has been formed between the old delta and the present mouth of the river.

The Fanstse Coal Mines

south of this city have been inoperative for some days owing to fire in one of the tunnels. This is nothing unusual in mining experience, and every means is being used to extinguish the fire by the efficient corps of engineers in charge. The tunnel affected has been sealed by cross walls to cut off all draught, and it is hoped the fire will

gradually be smothered. Meanwhile it will be possible to proceed with mining in the other departments or drives leading away from the shaft. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion and not to incendiarism,—a phenomenon frequently occurring in deep mines where the friction of the superimposed mass of rock against the coal-seam tends to generate heat. Such accidents are usually of only temporary inconvenience, and we hope the difficulty in this case will soon be overcome.

A Banquet

is announced for to-morrow, 1st June, at Chinanfu to celebrate the completion of the railway to the furthest point at present contemplated. The road will then be open to the north-west station at the capital, and will afford better facilities for Chinanfu traffic than heretofore when all business had to be transacted at the north-east station. Special invitations have been issued by the railway management for this gala day, and many guests will attend from Tsingtao and interior points along the line.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th June.

The Return of the Viceroy.

Yesterday a lot of powder was expended to welcome the Viceroy back to Wuchang. As the Governor is leaving to take over the Governorship of Kiangsu, as already reported in your columns, the Viceroy will have a free hand in carrying out his schemes for the improvement of the province.

Inefficient Teachers and Wrong Methods.

In one quarter at any rate there is plenty of scope for his reforming zeal. During the last year or so a great many schools have been opened to meet the need of a modern education. In intention the founding of these schools has been a move in the right direction but serious complaint is made of the way in which they are conducted. Many of the teachers and professors are men who have been in Japan, but have not been there long enough to learn sufficient to make them efficient teachers, and what is worse they seem to lack the moral qualities required in those who would instruct others. Examinations are held, and those who have influence are successful, whilst more worthy scholars are set aside because they have no influential friends to back their claims. In some cases scholars from the country have been kept waiting more than a year in the hope of entering the schools, but having no friend at court are only met with vexatious delays and postponements. A number of elementary schools have been founded, but the people complain that the boys are not taught those elementary principles of respect to elders that lie at the basis of Chinese society. Many of these schools are due to the enterprise of the Wuchang prefect, but those whom he has entrusted with the work of conducting them have proved unfit for the responsibility placed upon them. It is said that the schools were very severely criticised by the Viceroy when he returned from Peking, in spite of the fact that the prefect was one of his own protégés. The prefect himself has had to seek relief from office on account of ill-health. Much sympathy is felt with him in the loss of a son after a very short illness.

Executions.

During the past month there have been several executions in the city. One woman was dismembered as punishment for the murder of her husband. She first of all tried to poison him and then, with the help of a man for whose sake she attempted the murder, she killed her victim in a particularly brutal fashion. The man was executed at the same time.

End of a Famous Smuggler.

Feng Chi-chün, the Chief Magistrate of Hankow, has greatly increased his reputation by the arrest of a famous smuggler, Cheng Kuo-chang. For many years he was wanted by the authorities, but he was supported by such a numerous and powerful band of retainers that no one was able to take him. Lately, however, he went to Human where he had not been for over twenty years and where he had no great following, and information was given to the magistrate by an old accomplice. Cheng Kuo-chang was arrested and executed in the presence of Feng and other important officials. At the trial Cheng stated that he had some four or five thousand followers. He was a man of great wealth and a large body of troops accompanied him to his execution, as an attempted rescue was feared. As we have said, this is a great feather in Feng Lao-yeh's cap, or, as one of his servants remarked, "When he arrested him he could feel his button turning red on his cap."

The Hankow Blind School.

We have already referred to the interest taken by the prefect in schools. A short time ago he visited the Blind School of the Wesleyan Mission in Hankow. The School was founded many years ago by the late Rev. David Hill and is under the capable management of Mr. Daniel Entwistle. The prefect was so impressed with what he saw that he expressed a wish to start a similar school in Wuchang, and wanted Mr. Entwistle to lend him a trained teacher to instruct blind boys in this city, but this was not possible. Mr. Entwistle is hoping to raise sufficient money to enlarge his own school, and any whose charity and generosity prompt them to send him a donation for this purpose will be spending their money on an institution which is one of the most deserving in all China.

WUSUEH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th June.

A Wind Storm.

A few days ago we experienced a very strong wind storm, its full force lasting about half-an-hour. It is the worst known for years. Several houses were blown down in the town and from other places, we hear of trees being uprooted and snapped in two and of damage done in other ways. The storm came up very suddenly and boats on the river were unable to reach a safe anchorage, before the full force of the storm was upon them. News comes of one boat that had anchored for the night on the north side of the river. The boatman thinking that he could find a better anchorage on the south side proceeded to cross over. When half-way across, the storm came on, capsized the boat, and two or three lives were lost.

Good Harvests.

The country people are rejoicing in a good wheat and barley harvest. There is a very good crop and the farmers have been

favoured with fine weather for its ingathering. The day's rain we had on Sunday came just when it was needed to start the cotton seeds. The water so far has not risen so high as usual, and all hope for freedom from floods this year.

No More Boxer Outbreaks.

A mandarin in Wusueh, who is a native of Hunan, quite recently had a talk with your correspondent on Chinese affairs in general. In referring to the Boxer outbreak he said "that was a bad year for China, but it will never be possible again. Then the old party was in power but its adherents are getting fewer year by year. A great change is coming over China. Years ago, in the time of ignorance, all the Chinese were bitterly opposed to everything Western. Now the bitter opponents are only to be found among the old men, who still cling to their old ideas. Men of forty or fifty are, generally speaking, favourably disposed towards Western teachings, whilst the young men of China are enthusiastic supporters of Western ideas. The number holding this idea is increasing year by year, and each year makes it less possible for a repetition of the Boxer year."

A Chinese Soldier's Views.

Having had the thoughts of a mandarin about his own countrymen, some of your readers may be interested in a Chinese soldier's views of the "foreigner," as he has seen him. This soldier came on to my boat a few days ago. He told me he was a foreign-drilled soldier from Kinkiang. "At first we had a Japanese instructor, now we have a Chinese. We preferred the Japanese. He knew his business and took great pains to instruct us; we had to go over a thing again and again, until we had mastered it. The instructor would say, 'you soldiers have not done this well, try again, and you will soon get it right.' Now on the other hand our Chinese instructor does not know his business so well, neither does he take pains. If a soldier does anything wrong in drilling, he bullies and uses his stick upon him and the soldier remains as stupid as ever. Then again discipline is not so strictly enforced now that the Japanese has gone." He talked about visits made to the Japanese instructor by foreigners. He told of a French official and party who inspected the troops. After the inspection they were invited into the pavilion to partake of refreshments. The soldier then proceeded to say: "It is in this matter of refreshment that I cannot understand you foreigners. It frightened me to see the quantity of wine those men drank—a whole glass full in one draught and ready for more directly."

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Munnaar, 13th May.

The Viceroy's Absence.

A lull seems to have fallen on the political world since the departure of Lord Curzon. Many of his actions have been severely criticised; it is impossible that His Excellency could have done and said so much without being accused of making some mistakes. Time alone will show if all his deeds were for the good of the country to which he has devoted these past five years of arduous and unremitting toil. In the meantime events from different quarters continue to reflect lustre on his name. The Persian Gulf tour still attracts attention. It may be remembered that shortly after His Excellency's visit, the Governor of Bushire was deposed and degraded from his high estate. There is now much rejoicing among the populace over the appointment as Governor of Bushire of the popular Daria

Begi, who ruled over the Gulf littoral ports for many years.

Lord and Lady Amptill are giving several little dinners to the heads of departments in Simla, so as to become acquainted with the officials at present in office.

Madras.

The Hon. Mr. J. Thomson has been promoted to the office of Governor, the Hon. Mr. Forbes becoming temporary member of Council in his stead.—The temperature is becoming lower all over the Presidency, and there is a marked decrease in plague almost everywhere.

Sir Andrew Fraser.

Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been touring lately in the district of Chota Nagpore. At Hazaribagh, H. E. visited the College of the Dublin University Mission, and gave a sum of Rs. 15,000, which, with a similar amount collected locally and by the missionaries, will enable them to establish a first-grade residential College on the lines laid down by the late Universities Commission. It is expected that this College will be very popular, as it is situated in one of the healthiest spots in Bengal. Hazaribagh and the larger town of Ranchi, which contains a native population of about 25,000 inhabitants, are both situated on a plateau 2,000 ft. above sea level; Hazaribagh, the seat of the proposed College, is 250 miles from Calcutta by road; it is 70 miles from the Railway Station of Giridih, a mining station on the E. I. R. a few hours run from the metropolis. We are sorry to see the announcement of the death of Dr. G. Fraser, the father of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency hurried to Calcutta to attend the funeral on the 4th inst.

The Prophet Zakkief's

predictions are many of them coming off with startling rapidity. "No famine in India this year" bids fair to prove true, and the next remark "fearful flights of locusts" is likewise being fulfilled in a remarkable fashion in many districts. The station which has suffered worst is perhaps Bellary, from whence comes a long wail of woe. Every tree in the place has been covered by these devouring pests, who, after destroying every green thing, proceeded to contaminate the water supply by dropping into the wells in thousands from the overhanging branches. Bellary was already suffering from drought and shortage of water, so the result must be somewhat disastrous. That "those who live near mountains should take care" is a somewhat disquieting remark, as we write surrounded by the massive forms of the highest mountains south of the Himalayas. The summits are wrapped in gloom and mystery, so apparently is our fate!

The Amir of Afghanistan.

The bazaars of India were lately ringing with alarming reports of the death by poisoning of the Amir of Afghanistan. As made little impression, before the real state the rumour was never officially confirmed it of affairs was divulged. It now appears that the Amir was wounded in the hand, the result of a gun accident. The Viceroy, on being informed of this immediately sent his own surgeon, Dr. Bird, to Kabul. The satisfactory progress of the wound under Dr. Bird's care is reported. The Afghan methods of treating gunshot wounds and sword cuts are extremely primitive, as we learned during the last campaign in Afghanistan, but the robust health of the race often results in wonderful recoveries, in spite of neglect, or drastic remedies more calculated to kill than cure. There is no European resident in Kabul just now, with any knowledge of medicine.

Bombay.

The burning question of the hour is in regard to the better housing of the poor, on which the future prosperity, and indeed

existence of Bombay largely depends. Although London and Bombay are about as dissimilar as they can be in climate, situation, wants of inhabitants, etc., it is still found possible to draw lessons from the late great improvements made in the housing of the London poor. But it is not only the lower orders in Bombay who require attention paid to their dwellings and surroundings. It is suggested by a contemporary that the European residents of Bombay might with much advantage to themselves imitate the example of the same section of the community in Hongkong, who have petitioned His Excellency Mr. May, the present head of the Hongkong Government, to make the hill district behind the city of Hongkong called the Peak a European reservation. This is no new idea in India, but is only a variation of the cantonment plan adopted in all large up-country stations. The opportunity to reserve the best and healthiest sites in the city has been lost, never to recur again, as the richer members of the native community have gradually absorbed most of the best residential sites, for which no one can blame them; but what is to become of the European residents, who are being rapidly crowded out of Malabar and Umballa Hill, the favourite localities? On a smaller scale, however, much might yet be done; it is hoped the attention of Government will be drawn to this matter before it is too late.

Outcramund

was a scene of much gaiety last week when the races took place. The events were most exciting, many close finishes increasing the interest, especially when "St. Gris" passed the post first. The weather held up beautifully till after the last race, when a regular deluge descended, destroying many lovely costumes.

The funeral of Mr. J. W. Minchin, which was largely attended, took place on the afternoon of the 10th inst. in torrents of rain. The deceased was one of the first masters of the local Masonic lodge, and was given full Masonic honours; he was also Honorary Secretary of the Agrihorticultural Society, and an Honorary Magistrate, and took much interest in the library and other public institutions.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Melbourne, 13th May.

Political Notes.

The downfall of the Deakin Government was brought about by the amendment moved by the Labour Party to the Arbitration Bill. This measure as introduced by the Deakin Government sought to exclude from its working all the civil servants employed by the States. The Labour Party, headed by Mr. Watson, brought forward an amendment to include the railway employees, and carried it by a majority of nine votes. Mr. Deakin and his Ministers resigned their portfolios the following day, and Lord Northcote, the Governor-General, was advised to send for Mr. Watson. The Labour leader accepted the Governor's commission to form a Ministry, and it is now completed. The new Attorney General, Mr. Higgins, is the only minister who has not signed the Labour platform, but assistance rendered the party by him since the Federal House has been in existence, evidently in Mr. Watson's opinion entitles him to a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Kingston, the former Customs Minister in the Barton Government who resigned when the Arbitration Bill was first introduced, was invited by Mr.

Watson to join his ministry. Mr. Kingston is, however, seriously unwell, and his medical advisers have ordered him complete rest for at least twelve months.

The new Premier and his team are entire novices at the Ministerial game, and their earlier moves are being watched with deep interest. Parliament was adjourned till the 18th May in order to give the new Premier time to develop his policy. As matters stand at present the Labour party counts 26 adherents in a house of 72 seats, so their position, to say the least of it, is precarious. But for the fact that the Opposition is divided on the fiscal issue, Mr. Watson would be unable to hold his position for a day. All sorts of rumours as to coalitions between two out of the three parties are afloat, but no decided move has been as yet announced, and it seems that both Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid (the Free Trade champion) have decided to wait till after the House meets on the 18th inst. before showing their hands.

Mr. J. C. Watson,

the new Premier, has been ten years in Parliament, seven in the N. S. W. Assembly, and was one of the first representatives returned by that State to the Federal House. Born of Scotch parents in Chile, he was educated in New Zealand. He is a compositor by trade, and first came into prominence as president of the N. S. W. Trades and Labour Council.

The State Governor's Landing

Our new State Governor, Sir Reginald Talbot, arrived on the 27th April per R. M. S. Marmora. The day being the annual celebration of the 'Eight Hours' Principle, the town was en fête and ships in the bay and at the wharves provided a liberal display of bunting. The Governor and suite were transhipped from the Marmora to the Government steamer, and landed at the Port Melbourne Pier, where a guard of honour, composed of the Naval Brigade, awaited his arrival. Sir Reginald Talbot, who was accompanied by the State Premier and his Ministers, was here introduced to the members of the Harbour Trust. The Mayor of Port Melbourne presented an address of welcome, and escorted by a detachment of the Melbourne Cavalry, the Viceregal procession drove to the State Parliament House, where a fashionable assembly had gathered to witness the swearing-in ceremony. A salute was fired from the Domain Battery. After the proceedings in the State Assembly a reception was held, and Sir Reginald and suite then drove to Government House, St. Kilda Road, where they remained as the guests of Lord Northcote, until a few minor repairs had been completed at the State Government House, which is situated in one of the more distant suburbs.

Naval Notes.

H. M. S. Kaloomba (Capt. Hewitt) has been in port about a month. She is filling up vacancies in deck and engine room ratings with local recruits. There is at present no lack of aspirants for places in the newly-organised branch of the fleet personnel. After a little further detention here she will proceed to Adelaide and Fremantle, where further recruits will be engaged. Five years is the term of enlistment.

The new twin-screw sloop Olio (1,070 tons) has arrived in Sydney to replace the gunboat Sparrow.

The second-class cruiser Challenger has been commissioned, and left Portsmouth early in May to join the Australian squadron.

Chinese Immigrants.

The Commonwealth and State authorities of South Australia are just now at loggerheads over the case of ten Chinese immigrants who recently arrived at Port Darwin by the C. N. S. Chêngtu. The Collector of Customs at that port was advised of their arrival, and communicated with headquarters. Instructions were then issued that their landing was prohibited. The State Government hereupon stepped in, and the Celestials were forcibly landed under orders from the police superintendent. All these men were provided with the necessary exemption certificates, but the Commonwealth authorities hold that, inasmuch as none of the immigrants had been domiciled in Australia during the last ten years, proof of the intention of permanent residence was not forthcoming. On further examination of the certificates presented, it was found that they did not correspond with the originals in possession of the Customs authorities. Of course it has long been known to the Customs officials that an extensive business is carried on both at Hongkong and Canton in connection with these documents. Any intending immigrant can be supplied with papers that on casual inspection seem to tally with the holder, but closer examination often reveals the fact that the would-be returned immigrant often possesses but the scantiest knowledge of the locality of which he claims to have been resident. The writer has frequently seen batches of Celestials rejected at Cooktown and other ports in the north, whose appearance, age, etc., did not tally with the facts set out on the certificates. These "rejected" accept their fate apparently with the greatest unconcern, more especially as their return fare in the event of rejection is guaranteed by the comprador who ships them at the Eastern port. What action the Federal Government propose to take in this matter, Mr. Watson has not as yet disclosed.

The Bisley Rifle Team.

Senator Dawson, the new Minister of Defence in the Watson Cabinet, has decided not to provide funds for sending a rifle team to compete at Bisley. Whilst he appreciates the advantages of sending a rifle team home, the Cabinet, he says, has unanimously decided that they cannot sanction the expenditure. The General Officer Commanding, in a report recently issued on a camp of instruction for mounted infantry, commented strongly on the want of equipment. Senator Dawson states that he is adopting a chee-sparing policy in order to have an increase in the amount available for purchasing equipment. This decision will be the more disappointing to Commonwealth riflemen in view of the excellent accounts rendered by the teams which have been sent to the great meeting during the last two years.

Civil Service Retrenchment

The N. S. Wales civil service is in for a bad time. Close upon 500 officers of various grades, and mostly in the Department of Public Works, have had notice to quit. Up till quite recently, when the era of retrenchment has come upon us, the civil service used to be the aim and ambition of every young man. The lives of M.L.A.'s were worried and made miserable by important constituents urging them to get their relatives and hangers-on into the government. Once there, always there, was the accepted motto of the service. Nowadays things are altered, and State Treasurers think

no more of wiping a score or more of public employees off the pay sheet than of raising the income tax by twopenny. As the "Bulletin" puts it, "once the Public Service was recognised as a place where, if you did not get high pay, you had at any rate a safe billet, and it attracted good men accordingly. Now with neither safety nor good pay to offer, it is coming to be recognised as a good place to be out of."

An Adelaide Shooting Case.

Some extraordinary developments have arisen in connection with the attempted murder of a constable in Adelaide, which took place in September last. Two young men were arrested and at the next Criminal Court were found guilty and sentenced to twelve years' hard labour and a flogging. These two men, who were named Grant and Davoren, both at the trial and since have stoutly maintained their innocence. Last week, however, two other prisoners at the Adelaide Stockade confessed to the crime, and that Grant and Davoren were innocent. Grant's father, who is a civil servant, has been busy searching for information since his son's conviction. The first news to reach him came from a discharged prisoner, who gave him a copy of a letter he was about to forward to the constable who had been attacked. In it he stated that he had seen the marks on Griffin's neck where the constable had shot him. The marks were quite new and the writer had not the slightest doubt but that the constable had made a mistake in identifying Grant and Davoren as the men who made the attack on him, more especially as the constable was in a dazed condition at the time, and also there is a great resemblance between the guilty and innocent couples. The gaol governor has forwarded the papers connected with the case to the Chief Secretary, who has referred them to the Chief Justice, who tried the case, for report.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th May.

The Yalu Victory.

Our interest this week has again been centred in the Far East. It is hardly necessary for me to describe the effect that has been produced here by the news of the Yalu victory. It came less as a surprise to English military experts and students than it did to those of the Continent, for doubtless the feeling of sympathy has enabled British critics to form a truer estimate of the efficiency of the Japanese Army and the ability of its Generals. Still even here the completeness of the Japanese victory has filled us with astonishment and admiration. As for the Continental critics, I am told by a friend who has had an opportunity during the past few days of talking to some of the military attachés at the foreign embassies and legations, that the general feeling among them is one of absolute amazement. That Japan should prove her superiority on the sea had not greatly astonished, but they seem to have been without exception convinced that she would be quite incapable of making the slightest stand against Russia on land. Although the news of Japan's success has been welcomed here, there has on the

whole been very little in the nature of offensive "crowing" over Russia. For this a good deal of the credit must be given to his Majesty, whose recent warning on the subject has certainly had a salutary effect. There is nothing to be gained by stimulating ill-feeling between Russia and Great Britain.

The Royal Tour in Ireland.

Yesterday their Majesties arrived in London at the end of their ten days' trip to Ireland. The tour has quite fulfilled the promise of its opening. The loyal enthusiasm at Kilkenny and Waterford was quite equal to that at Dublin. Waterford is represented in Parliament by Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons; and in this sense it is the centre of Nationalist Ireland. The cordiality of its welcome to the Sovereign is therefore all the more significant. The "Irish Daily Independent," which is the organ of the more moderate section of the Home Rulers, remarks that "Mr. John Redmond's visit to Waterford, and his many imploring letters to his friends there to prevent a corporate address to the King proved an elaborate failure, and he has the chagrin of feeling that his Majesty, in spite of the titular leader of the Irish people, was able to secure a welcome from Mr. Redmond's constituents which they would not accord to himself. What benefit Mr. Redmond and his abettors have done the country by this attitude we cannot conceive."

Home Rule and "Coercion."

On the other hand the Nationalists scored a point by introducing a proposal for the repeal of the Crimes Act just on the eve of the King and Queen's departure from home. Happily there have lately been very few occasions on which it has been necessary to put the Crimes Act into force; but it is a weapon which a Unionist Government cannot afford to throw away. To revert to the old state of things when an outbreak of political or agrarian crime in Ireland could only be met by the introduction of a new Coercion Act would be deplorable. Although Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other Liberal leaders naturally supported the Irish motion they could not contend that Ireland suffers any real disability under it; indeed Mr. Wyndham, the Irish Secretary, pointed out that the Crimes Act gives no greater power to the authorities in Ireland than are normally invested in the authorities in Scotland under the general law of the land. Still, the debate enabled Mr. Redmond and his followers to draw the moral that in spite of all the talk about the union of hearts effected by the King's visit, England still refuses to govern Ireland by the same laws as she governs herself. It also enabled them to extract from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman a renewed affirmation of his devotion to the cause of Home Rule—much to the regret of those Liberals who are trying their best to effect a union between the Liberals and the Unionist Free Traders.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Fiscal Campaign.

Mr. Black, the Liberal member for Banffshire, who has been successful in the ballot among private members for the 18th inst., has seized the opportunity to make another attempt to separate the Free Food Unionists from the supporters of the Government and commit the House to a condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. The resolution which he intends to move is closely modelled on the famous amendment of Mr. Wharton

which, after receiving the sanction of Mr. Balfour, was dropped in consequence of the indignant protests of the "Wholehoggers." It is in form a resolution in support of the Government. It declares that "the House, believing that the protective taxation of food would be burdensome to the people and injurious to the Empire, welcomes the declaration that the Government is opposed to such taxation." The passing of this resolution would of course be a direct condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and that of course is not at all what the Government desires. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has been fairly equal to the situation. He proposes as an amendment substituting a resolution to the effect that the House, "taking note of the opinion expressed by the Prime Minister in favour of a change in our fiscal policy, and of his declaration that such a change cannot advantageously be undertaken in the present Parliament, expresses its continued confidence in his Majesty's Government." There is some talk of an appeal to the Speaker to declare this amendment out of order, as the ground that it has no bearing on the subject of the original resolution. The resolution deals entirely with taxes on food; the amendment shifts the ground on to Mr. Balfour's retaliation against "dumping," and is expressly designed to prevent the House from expressing an opinion on food taxes. It is hardly expected, however, that the Speaker will adopt this view and rule Mr. Chamberlain out of order. It is indeed unnecessary for this reason, that the House of Commons, differing in this respect from nearly all other assemblies, votes on an original resolution first, and on an amendment afterwards if the resolution is not carried, the form in which the question is put to the House being "that the words proposed (by the amendment) to be omitted stand part of the question." Thus the first division will be taken on Mr. Black's motion, and if he gains no other point he will at least be entitled to argue that all who have voted against him have virtually voted in favour of taxes on food.

Redistribution.

Some time ago Mr. Balfour indicated that it was not his intention to take up the question of a redistribution of seats before the next General Election. A large section of the Unionists have, however, come to the conclusion that in such a measure lies their best chance of bettering their position when the General Election comes. Last night a very influential deputation waited upon the Prime Minister on the subject, and although the proceedings were private it is announced that Mr. Balfour promised to give favourable consideration to the introduction of such a Bill next session. There is no doubt that on the present franchise the existing distribution of seats gives a decided advantage to the Liberals and a very great advantage to the Irish Nationalists, who, on the basis of population, are entitled to nothing like the number of seats they now hold. But the difficulty that Mr. Balfour evidently feels is this: he can hardly introduce a Bill to sweep away an anomaly which acts to the detriment of his party, while retaining an anomaly which acts in its favour. In other words, redistribution ought to be accompanied by "one man one vote," and the abolition of the property vote in counties might do the Unionist party more harm than redistribution would do it good. So far as a reduction in the number of Irish seats outside Protestant Ulster is concerned, I believe the Liberal Party as a whole

would rejoice to see it carried out by the Conservatives, though they would not dare to touch it themselves. It would make them much less dependent on the Irish vote.

Mr. Cremer and the Nobel Prize.

Mr. Cremer, the workingman member for Haggerston, has just done a very generous thing. It may be remembered that the Nobel prize of £8,000 given under the will of the great Swedish engineer and inventor "for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace" was lately awarded to Mr. Cremer. He has now executed a trust deed by which all but £1,000 of this money is given to the International Arbitration League to form the nucleus of a fund which he hopes will endow it with an income of £1,000 a year. The trust deed was handed over at a dinner given to Mr. Cremer on Wednesday by a number of his friends and admirers, among whom was Mr. Carnegie, who expressed the belief that there had never been a nobler act of self-abnegation. Mr. Cremer is anything but a wealthy man. He earned his living for many years as a carpenter, and although he has no doubt for the past thirty years earned a better income as Secretary of the Arbitration League, even this has provided him with nothing more than a very moderate income.

Mr. Gilbert's Fairy Play.

The "retired humourist" has emerged from his retirement and produced a new fairy play at the Garrick Theatre, called the "Fairy's Dilemma." His old vein of topsy-turvy humour proves as rich as ever, and the piece is a great success, though not quite an unequivocal success. Some of the critics complain that it is a Savoy comic opera without the music, and that the elaboration of Bab Ballads which proved admirable with the accompaniment of Sir Arthur Sullivan's most tuneful and appropriate music proves a little thin without that accompaniment. Again while the quaint ideas of the "Fairy's Dilemma" are all entirely original in the sense that they are the product of no-one's brain but Mr. Gilbert's own, they are not absolutely new. We have had them before from Mr. Gilbert in slightly different guises. The story is that of a fairy who interferes in human love affairs with the best of motives but with disastrous results. It is much the same sort of mixture of the "supernatural and the unnatural," to use Mr. Gilbert's own description of his dramatic personæ, as we had in "The Sorcerer" and in "Iolanthe." Still, it is full of wit and humour and is admirably acted; and its success, at least from a pecuniary point of view, is assured.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

6th May.

At Burlington House.

If the generally expressed opinion of visitors at the private view of the Royal Academy pictures is a guide as to the feelings of the public generally on the subject, it may be said that this year's show, although it contains no work of special note, is distinctly above the average. The new rules which have come into operation for the first time, limiting the number of individual exhibits to six, seems to have had the effect of encouraging outsiders to renewed efforts, the result being that some of the best-hung canvases, even in the great gallery, are by men comparatively unknown.

one in fact by a youth who is said to be not more than seventeen. It is called "We Two;" "we" being a boy and a donkey who are evidently the best of friends. It hangs on the line in the first gallery and the artist's name is John Gray; one feels it will be interesting to watch the career of a young fellow of such promise. I have heard the exhibition described as "an allegorical year," and certainly the old "subject" picture in which the story told was obvious at a glance seems rather to have given place to the story which has to be worried out. Mr. Solomon J. Solomon gives one no help at all in his most notable picture, he just calls it "An Allegory" and one has to read it as best one can. The central object is the dead Christ who is being carried through space by two angels; behind the Christ is a second and older figure, which some think is meant for God, others for Moses—above the Christ the air is peopled with strange-looking gods and below is a small wrecked ship and two nude figures of girls, also a number of girls, of a type known as undesirable, scattering red roses over the girls and ship. What the idea of it all is I could not make out, but the painting and colouring are beautiful. Another picture of the distinctly allegorical order is Mr. Sigismund Goetze's "He was Despised and Rejected of Men," but unlike Mr. Solomon's work its meaning is perfectly clear. Again Christ occupies the central position on the canvas. In this instance he is bound to the base of a column. He appears to have fainted and has apparently just undergone the indignity of the flagellation. Above him an angel holds a cup and the air is filled with a winding cloud of angel faces; below him—in the foreground—is the world as it is to-day. A jockey reading a sporting paper, a couple in evening dress bent on amusement, a poor mite selling violets, an unfortunate girl nursing a baby, a hospital nurse, a priest of the Romish Church, a newsboy, on whose contents bill is printed "latest divorce news," "all the winners," etc. Everybody is intent on following his own pursuits but none think of the suffering Saviour. It is a powerfully painted picture and will certainly be more talked of than any other work on the walls, but all the same I did not like it, to me it seemed somewhat lacking in dignity and theatrical in treatment. The portraits—always an interesting item—are both good and decidedly above the average in interest. Mr. Sargent has sent his full six. Although the Duchess of Sutherland, in her green gown, is quite the most beautiful of his sitters, Mrs. Wertheimer's is I think the more interesting portrait; the painting is simply magnificent. The Countess of Lathom's likeness is hardly so successful, I heard a lady who evidently knew her well remark that it would be more like her in ten years' time than now, which may be economical but is hardly satisfactory. The artist's remaining three canvasses are portraits of men. The Marquess of Londonderry carrying the great Sword of State at the late Coronation, and Mr. W. C. Beaumont, his page on that occasion—both, of course, wearing their Coronation robes. Major-General Leonard Wood of the U. S. A. Army, and Mr. T. L. Devitt, President of the Shipping Federation—this last I would bracket with Mrs. Wertheimer as being two of the most successful portraits Mr. Sargent has ever painted. Perhaps of wider interest even than any of Mr. Sargent's is Mr. von Herkomer's likeness of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, which will

know universally be spoken of as "a speaking likeness." It is an excellent piece of painting and—as I say—a speaking likeness. Modern morning dress does not lend itself to romantic treatment nor, I might add in this instance does the subject of the picture, but the artist has managed to express something of the strength of character the senior member for Birmingham is known to possess. One feels that what he puts his hand to he will carry through, or we shall know the reason of his failure. I always think this is Mr. von Herkomer's strong point, he usually gives one a little insight into the soul of his sitter. This reminds one of "Punch's" criticism of Mr. Watts's likeness of Mr. Gladstone. Watts, they said—was noted for his portraiture of the soul. They did not know if it were true but if so judging from his face Mr. Gladstone's was not a clean one, as his face decidedly needed washing. I won't vouch for the exact words but I know it is the sense of the criticism. Of portraits of theatrical celebrities there are fewer than usual, but the Hon. John Collier's "Merry Wives," a picture showing Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendal, and Mr. Beerbohm Tree in their respective rôles of Falstaff, Mistress Ford and Mistress Page seemed to please every one. Mr. Martin Harvey in "The Only Way," by Mr. J. J. Shannon, was likewise interesting, but I did not think that either the likeness of Miss Maxime Elliott, by Mr. Richard Hall, nor that of Miss Marie Studholme, by Mr. Harrington Mann, did justice to the originals.

Two huge canvasses of historical interest adorn the walls. "The opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," by Mr. Tom Roberts, which has been painted for, and presented to the King by the Commonwealth Government and is exhibited by Royal command, is mainly of interest to those who know some of the men whose faces are seen in the crowd of figures depicted. From a friend of Mr. Roberts I learn that His Majesty has taken the greatest interest in the work which, although for the most part painted on the spot, has been finished and framed here and exhibited privately to the King before being sent in. It possesses an almost unique interest in that although there are certainly more than a hundred faces seen, every one of them is a likeness of the identical member or visitor indicated; the grouping is likewise excellent. Altogether the artist is greatly to be congratulated on his achievement.

The second historical picture deals with the visit of the King and Queen to the Guildhall in the October following their Coronation, the moment chosen being that of the drinking of the health of the King. The painter is Mr. W. Hatherwell. If the honours of the year have fallen more to one particular artist than another I think to Mr. C. W. Furse, one of the Academy's latest associates, must be accorded the palm. His four contributions all show great and distinctive merit, and likewise originality, as he has contrived to combine the portrait and subject picture in one, and with excellent results. "Diana of the Uplands" is said to be a charming likeness of a well-known lady, but quite apart from portraiture it is a delightful picture. A girl in an alpaca cloak with two greyhounds in leash, on a wind-swept heath. The girl in evident difficulties with the cloak which longs to take upon itself the rôle of sail—the dogs unhampered by cloaks calmly indifferent—the wind master of the situation, one feels it all intuitively, but it can have been no easy matter to

depict it on canvas. "Mr. and Mrs. Oliver," by the same artist, has a like charm. They are on a salmon fishing expedition, evidently a favourite pastime, the husband busily engaged with the rod, the wife lying on a rock close by; how much better to be painted so than seated stiffly in a chair dressed in an 80-guinea Paquin gown. Mr. Furse's other contributions are "The Lilac Gown" and an excellent likeness of Sir Francis Mowatt. The President's works are perhaps somewhat less interesting than those of last year. "Asterié" shows a girl looking out of a window. For his idea Sir Edward Poynter has gone to Horace, so the lady's robes are of course classical. The window she has been warned to avoid, but heedless of coming trouble she gazes through it. To me she seemed absolutely indifferent, but I don't think this is the idea it was intended to convey. The second work, "The Nymph's Bathing-place," is far more pleasing and reminds one of last year's charming work. Sir Alma Tadema was unable to finish his picture dealing with the finding of Moses which he hoped to have sent in this year, but his dainty little work, "The Ever New Horizon," found numerous admirers. Of the landscapes quite the best in my estimation is "The Bridge," by Mr. Arnesby Brown. It is virtually a cattle piece showing a number of cows returning home at milking time, but both colouring and atmospheric effect are excellent. His second contribution, "Hay Harvest," shows the same brilliance of colouring as some of Mr. Clausen's work; in fact in their methods these two artists have much in common. Mr. Alfred East is most interesting in his "Land of the Rising Sun," showing "Fujiyama from above Hakone," and "Cairo, the Fruit Market." Mr. David Farquharson's "Full Moon and Spring Tide," which occupies a place of honour on the line in the third gallery, is another notable landscape, and Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch's "Timber Hauling in the New Forest," adds one more to her long list of clever animal pictures.

The water colours struck me as being hardly up to the usual standard. I think I liked Mr. Gilbert Foster's "The Girl with the Geese" best and another picture of the same class, "Potato-Getting," by Mr. Harold Swanwick. Two cockatoo studies, "I am Monarch of all I survey" and "Love's Young Dream," are likewise decidedly clever.

Among the statuary, Mr. Alfred Gilbert's "The Mother of the Ninth Symphony" (study of a head for a contemplated monumental homage to Beethoven) is certainly the most original. The great musician's head is enveloped in a cowl which at a first glance one almost takes

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

for an old woman's bonnet; it is at once quaint in the extreme and extraordinarily clever; it will be most interesting to see the monument when it is completed. Mr. Watts's enormous equestrian statue "Physical Energy," which is some day to be carried out in bronze, is erected in the quadrangle; it is full of power, though I believe critics say that it likewise possesses many faults. It is the result of many years' thought and labour and it is generally hoped that when completed in bronze it will not be allowed to go out of London; a site near the Serpentine is spoken of, but I believe nothing has at present been definitely decided upon regarding it.

J. K.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 8th of June, 1904, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (*Chairman*), H. De Gray, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, J. Prentice, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Electricity Department—Plant Extension.—The tender of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. for the erection of an iron chimney is authorised for acceptance at a cost of Tls. 1,060.

Do. Extension of Mains.—The Electrical Engineer is authorised to compile estimates for the extension of the mains to Jessfield, in response to the request of St. John's College. It is decided to base these estimates on a rate of 16 tael cents per unit, and it is noted that the work cannot be undertaken until November or December.

Yuenfong and Yuhang Road Extensions.—In respect to a free surrender of Mow 0.393 ex B.C. Lot 4602 for these extensions, an arrangement has been concluded with the owner, Mr. R. B. Moorhead, under which the portion given up for the latter road is leased for building purposes at a nominal annual rent of \$1 until the adjoining land for the road is acquired by the public.

Taku Road.—In response to a letter of complaint by certain Chinese residents on this road as to its bad condition, instructions are issued for the necessary repairs to be carried out; this work will not include any bunding to the creek on the north of the road.

Shanghai Library.—Plan of certain proposed alterations in the Town Hall for the accommodation of the library is submitted and approved. The cost of the work is estimated at Tls. 1,870.

Sale of Refreshments in the Public Gardens.—It is decided to grant to Messrs. Bernardi Brothers a permit to sell refreshments in one of the Municipal kiosks in accordance with the arrangements in force for the past three years.

Boone Road.—The following letter contains the assurance given to the Bankers' Guild in return for the permission accorded to make up this road on the south of the Guild building.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st March, 1904.

SIR,—Having reference to the correspondence which has passed between the Council and your Committee on the subject of the road improvement in the vicinity

of your Guild building in the Boone Road, and in compliance with your recent verbal request, I am now directed to inform you that the Council agrees that, in recognition of your public-spirited action in this matter, every facility will hereafter be given the Guild to allow of the carriages of members standing in a convenient position in the immediate vicinity of the Guild, whenever necessary, and especially on the occasion of meetings of your Committee or Guild entertainments. A minute to this effect has been recorded by the Council, and instructions have been issued to the Police accordingly.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

To the CHAIRMAN of the
Shanghai Bankers' Guild.

Plan of Shanghai.—A general plan of the Settlements and outlying roads is submitted, with a report by the Engineer, and ordered to be forwarded to London to be lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

Consumption at the Gaol.—The Watch Committee reports having made a visit of inspection to the Gaol, and allusion is made to the fact that there are at present eight convicts suffering from consumption and pronounced by the Health Officer to be probably incurable. After some discussion, during which the possibilities of isolation in the infirmary or in the women's block is considered, it is decided in the present instance to take the usual formal steps for the release of the men concerned.

Police Enquiries as to Origin of Fires.—The following letter with reply as directed is ordered for publication:—

Fire Insurance Association.
Shanghai, 6th June, 1904.

SIR,—The increasing number of fires in Shanghai has brought forcibly to the attention of my Committee the strong advisability, on wide public grounds, of having an official enquiry into the cause of every outbreak. The machinery for conducting such an enquiry, and the details generally, are matters on which, for the moment, my Committee offer no suggestions; but there can be little doubt that in assisting in bringing convictions of incendiarism, as well as in ascertaining the cause of accidental outbreaks, the results of such an enquiry would be of the greatest public value.

In the French Concession, an enquiry under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court is held in connection with all fires that occur in premises of native occupation, and fines are inflicted for carelessness: in many other places also, the cause of fires is a subject for official investigation. In this Settlement, however, enquiries are apparently instituted by the Police, only when their suspicion has been aroused, either by their own observation or by information afforded them by the public. In the opinion of my Committee these enquiries have constantly proved abortive, owing to the superficial manner in which they have been conducted, and I am therefore directed to communicate with you in the hope that the Council may see their way to effect an improvement in the direction urged.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. C. BELBIN,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 9th June, 1904.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant on the subject of enquiries into the cause of outbreak of fires.

In reply thereto, I am directed to say that under the present system Police enquiries are instituted after every outbreak, and that in the opinion of the Council, these enquiries are in no whit wanting in thoroughness. Cases where there are suspicious circumstances are taken to the Mixed Court, and, as many recent instances show, fines and other punishments have been inflicted for carelessness as well as for incendiarism.

The practice of taking the owners of premises, wherein a fire has broken out, before the Mixed Court is one which does not commend itself to the Council, either on the grounds of equity or expediency, since the loss of "face," inflicted on a possibly innocent house-owner (no small factor, as you are aware, in Chinese opinion) would be considerable.

The Council's attention has been drawn to the fact that in the past, where the Police have had strong cases, the representative of the insurance company concerned has declined to attend the Court and give evidence, stating as his reason that to do so would be to considerably damage his business. It is obvious that evidence as to the value of the property at the time of insurance, as to the amount of insurance, and other kindred matters which can only properly be supplied by the insurance agents, are of importance to the Police, and I am directed to request that your association may do all in its power to induce the various insurance companies to comply with this reasonable request.

While, therefore, unwilling at present to take the step which your Association desires, the Council is prepared to receive and consider any definite recommendation or proposal which the association may forward making for a diminution in the increasing number of fires in the Settlement.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND, Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
Fire Insurance Association of
Shanghai.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 3d June, 1904.

Assault	13
Breach of Garbage Regulations	24
Breach of Municipal Regulations	292
Burglary	3
Committee nuisance	329
Extortion	2
Fighting and creating disturbance	11
Furious driving	6
Kidnapping	2
Larceny	52
Obstruction	151
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1
Plying for hire without a license	5
Soliciting prostitution	16
Uttering	2
Unlawful possession	3
Miscellaneous cases	9
Ricsha licenses suspended	50
confiscated	664
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	11
Beaters, hawkers and ragpickers	710
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	6
Unmuzzled dogs captured	25

Total number of cases coming under the notice of Police

A. M. BOISSACON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR MAY.

During May the number of deaths among the non-Chinese resident population was nine; there were in addition eight deaths among non-residents.

Among the Chinese population the total number of deaths during the month was 616, one fourth of which were from Tuberculosis.

The month has been a very healthy one, though Small-pox still lingers. Two cases of Scarlet fever among Chinese were reported but it is expected that at this season the disease will not become prevalent.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the Municipal Cemeteries and Crematorium to the Health Department with a view to the more general adoption of cremation as a means of disposal of the dead and the reduction of its cost to the public.

It is proposed to publish a Chinese edition of the Annual Health Report to be circulated among the Chinese population for educational purposes. The report will contain those parts essential to the promotion of hygienic living among the Chinese with the addition of matter relative to the prevention of disease in a form possible of assimilation by the oriental mind.

Here follow tables of Vital Statistics, Infectious Disease and Outdoor Sanitary Work; Work done in the Municipal Laboratory, Vaccine Station, Victoria Nursing Home and Slaughter-house; and lists of Laundries, Dairies and Dealers in Perishable Food-stuffs licensed for the protection of the Public Health.

A. STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Deaths Registered.

	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
Small-pox	1	34
Typhoid Fever	0	..
Cholera	0	0
Alcoholism	2	0
Tuberculosis	0	157
Total from all causes ...	9	616

Infectious Diseases notified among non-Chinese.

Small-pox	3
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	4
Diphtheria	0
Scarlet Fever	0
Tuberculosis	1

Isolation Hospital.

Admitted to Hospital	64
Discharged	63
Died	0
Remaining last day of month	38
Out-Patients	260
Vaccinations	72

Vaccine Station.

Tubes of Aseptic Glycerinated Vaccine, prepared in the laboratory by inoculation of calves, issued during the month, 2,100.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute.

Bacteriological Examinations	36
Cases undergoing Anti-rabic Treatment	2
Chemical Analysis	17

Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai

Waterworks Company.

Sample collected at Municipal Laboratory.
Date of Analysis—25th-31st May.
Physical Characters—Colour, pale yellow-green, slight opacity.
Reaction—Neutral.

	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matters in Solution	16.8
(a) Volatile	9.2
(b) Fixed	7.6
Appearance on Ignition—Slight charring.	
Total Hardness	11
(a) Temporary	7
(b) Permanent	4
Chlorine	2.7
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.1
Free Ammonia	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.025
Poisonous Metals	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Trace
Sulphates	Trace

Bacteriological Examination.—There were 65 microbes to the cubic centimetre.
Ratio of those liquefying gelatine to those non-liquefying as 1 : 5.

Report on Analysis.—A sample of water of good degree of chemical and bacteriological purity.

Sanitary Work.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	21
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from Officers of the Health Department	64
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendments	8
Notices of intention to proceed served ..	4
Summonses	..
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ..	11
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	551
Rooms whitewashed	355
Defective drainage amended ..	68
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy ..	8
Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy ..	12
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished ..	3
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried ..	4
Smoke nuisances suppressed	1
Offensive trade processes amended ..	0
Other unhealthy conditions amended ..	4

Licensed Laundries.

Laundry.	Situation.
Shanghai Washing Co.	Carter Road.
Yung Shing Washing Co.	Chungking Road.
Shz Sang Washing Co.	Weihaiwei Road.
Yung Sang	" "
Doong Foo	Yates Road.
Ze Zung Shing	North Honan Road.
Van Woo	" "
Quin Yuen	" "
Ying Yet Zee	" "
Yah Kee	" "
Ying Zung Kee	" "
Union	" "
Wong Zing Chong	Haining Road.
International	Range Road.
Yah Sing	Woosung Road.
Ching Kee	" "
Jew Kung Jau	" "
Chapoo	Chapoo Road.
Miller	Miller Road.
N. Y. K.	North Szechuen Road.
Jim	Seward Road.
Wo Yue	" "
Yu Shing	" "
D. Tsung Foo	" "
Men Shing	" "
Ah Leon	" "
George	" "
Jim	" "
Sze Zung Kee	Sing-kei-pang Road.
Charlie	Tongshan Road.
Ah Fong	" "
Ah Kee	" "
Yung Wo	" "
Ah Wire	" "
Ah Kiang	" "
Old Ah Foo	" "
Jackson	" "
Big Sam	" "

Licensed Dairies.

Dairyman.	Situation.
R. W. Shaw	The Farm.
F. G. Keeling	St. George's Farm.
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm.
Mrs. Flood	Farfield Dairy.
Mrs. Grandon	Yangtzeppoo Farm.
P. G. Rowland	House Farm.
D. W. Crawford	Sicawei Road.
A. Culy	French Camp.
A. C. Childers	Jessfield Farm.
Hung Fei	Bubbling Well Road.
Sing Kee	" "
Yuen Sung	" "
Yah Kee	Sinza Road.
Yat Hing	" "
Kong Kee	" "
Yun Chee	" "
Ha Chih	" "
Tzee Butler	Butkill Road.
Yah Loong Shing	Avenue Creek.
Fai Woo	French Creek.
Dong Hing	Li Hongkew.
Ma Hung Sing	" "
Kong Zung	" "
Shanghai Dairy	Yangtzeppoo Road.
Yung Shu Fong	Haining Road.
Yangtzeppoo Dairy	Thorburn Road.
Yat Sing	Woosung Road.
Yuen Shing	Markham Road.

Licensed Butchers, Poultry, Game, and Vegetable Dealers.

Butchers.	Situation.
Yeh Tai	Maloo Market.
Tsin Tai	" "
Heng Kee	" "
Hop Fong	" "
Keng Kee	" "
L. Hopkins	Ningpo Road.
Yue Shing	Tiendong Road.
Tsin Tsang	" "
Yun Cheong	" "
Chang Kee	Seward Road.
Yhung Kee	Market Road.
Mau Woo	" "
General Supply Co.	Broadway.
W. Fitterer	" "
Fook Leong	Woosung Road.
A. Neumann	Astor Road.

Vegetable & Game Dealers.	Situation.
Teh Ka Kung	Maloo Market.
Yung Maw	" "
Shun Maw	" "
Tzun Maw	" "
Yak Yuen	" "
Nie Maw	" "
Tai Mow	" "
Yeh Fong	" "
Han Mow	Tiendong Road.
Quine Kee	" "
Cheng Kee	Market Road.

Slaughter-House and Cattle-Shed Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected at Slaughter-house.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.	Rejected at Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	1,452	12	1,452	0
Sheep	2,802	13	2,802	91
Calves	396	0	396	1
Pigs	132	1	0	0

Victoria Nursing Home.

Cases Admitted into the Home	11
Discharged	10
Died	1
Remaining last day of month	12
Nursing outside the Home	12
Daily visits	0
Nursing pre-engagements	4

Amusements.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF SHANGHAI.

"PYGMALION AND GALATEA."

By W. S. GILBERT.

CHARACTERS :

Pygmalion...	...Mr. V. DE MAIRE.
Leucippe...	...Mr. C. H. PHILPOTT.
Chrysos...	...Mr. WYNNE.
Mimos...	...S. LESLIE.
Agamemnos...	...BOB BRIERLY.
Cynisca...	...Mrs. RODERICH.
Myrine...	...Miss HELEN BROOKE.
Daphne...	...MABEL MOSS.
Galatea...	...Mrs. DOUGLAS DICK.

Constant playgoers in Shanghai must have seen "Pygmalion and Galatea" more than once, given either by the A. D. C. or by the Broughs, but there were no doubt many of the audience in the Lyceum on Wednesday who had not seen it before, and it must have been a satisfaction to them to realise that for amateurs it was a very good performance and would have left little to desire if two of the ladies had been more audible. The success achieved was due not so much to the merits of the play itself, for it is getting a little out of date, and the cynicism in it, of which Gilbert is so fond, seems now somewhat threadbare; but it was due to the reappearance of so many of the amateurs in their original parts, in which practice has made them perfect, to the excellence of the new-comers, and to the attractiveness of the scenery, painted by Mr. A. Martins under the unexcelled direction of M. Pipelet. A more striking set has seldom been seen at the Lyceum. It was superfluous to dwell on the statuesque grace, the ingenuousness, and the pathos with which Mrs. Dick endows the part of Galatea; the manly vigour and the deep feeling which Mr. V. de Maire throws into his rendering of Pygmalion; the humorous bluntness of Mr. Wynne's Chrysos; and the homely naturalness of Miss Mabel Moss's Daphne; for they are well-known and fully appreciated. Mrs. Roderich made an unexpectedly good impression in the somewhat uncongenial rôle of the sculptor's wife who believes herself so undeservedly neglected for the statue; and Miss Brooke was sweet and charming in the pretty part of the gentle Myrine. Mr. C. H. Philpott, always a welcome presence at the Lyceum, made an excellent Leucippe, rendering the part of the young soldier with earnestness and a proper contempt for emotional fancies. Mr. Leslie and Mr. Brierly were admirable slaves. With Mr. G. R. Wingrove as stage manager, the perfection of smoothness was assured, a well-selected programme of music by the town band, under the direction of Mr. Valenza, completing the pleasure of the entertainment.

The theatre was pleasantly cool, and though the performance did not begin until half-past nine, it was over at a reasonable time. It is to be repeated on Saturday.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO MEN OF H.B.M. FLEET.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL DAY.

Saturday, the 11th June, will long be remembered in Shanghai, as the occasion when the whole British community in the Settlement turned out to welcome the men of the largest and finest British fleet which has visited the port, at all events within the memory of the present generation. The sun shone kindly on the festivities, and with everyone working heartily to the one end and purpose, it was impossible but that the day should be a success. The arrangements, too, were excellent. Capable business men had taken them in hand, with the consequence that there was a minimum of talk and fuss, and a maximum of enjoyment. All the wheels of the necessary machinery of arrangement ran so smoothly as to be imperceptible almost, the best evidence that they were being well directed. In frequently emphasising its international character, of which Shanghai is rightly proud, it is sometimes forgotten how strong is the British interest and sentiment represented here. Saturday's entertainment was not only a holiday for the sailors and their hosts, but it afforded an opportunity for a display of our ordinarily pent-up British enthusiasm, and this to many was not the least pleasurable feature.

The Arrival

It had been arranged that the guests of the day should come up from Woosung in the four large tenders, the Victoria, Gutzlaff, Kongnam and Samson, which were in charge respectively of Messrs. J. Prentice, W. F. Inglis, Frank Gove, and Alex. McLeod. Including the members of the various ships' bands there were almost 700 invited to dinner. The tenders reached the Nanking Road Jetty punctually at 11.30 and were at once drawn up in line along the lawns, where a large crowd had already assembled to assist in bidding them welcome. Flags from the principal buildings on the Bund, streamers from the P. & O. mast and all about the tenders themselves, lent a gala appearance to the river front, and the clean white uniforms of the sailors, the always picturesque mounted Sikhs who were to show the way to the Town Hall, and the cheerful strains of the Town Band proclaiming "They all love Jack" completed the effect. The proceedings on the Bund lasted a few minutes only, as there was pressing business to be done shortly at the Town Hall. The men marched along Nanking Road, under the flags of all nations displayed by storekeepers en route.

The Dinner.

In a special sense this was the event of the day. Seldom has the Town Hall looked prettier; rarely if ever has it held at one time so genuinely happy a body of men. The sailors were at no pains to conceal their enjoyment, and the whole-hearted way in which they set to work to show their appreciation gave the best return pleasure to such of their hosts as were helping at the tables or looking on from the gallery above. The main double stairway was bamboo and flower embowered, as on the occasion of an important ball; the walls of the great hall were completely hidden behind Royal Standards, Union Jacks, ensigns red, blue, white and many other varieties

of British flag, the white ensign however predominating. In the centre of the further wall was one beautifully garlanded with flowers, an object of especial admiration. Stretched across the west wall was the double motto "A health to the British born. Hands across the Sea." Opposite this in large letters on the face of the gallery were the words "God save our gracious King" and underneath "In obedience to the Sage, we welcome guests from afar." Eight tables, lettered A to H, crossed the hall, each capable of seating 66 men. Two others, not quite so long, ran the length of the room and were set apart for petty officers. The ladies of the Settlement had sent down an abundance of beautiful flowers, with baskets to display them in, and the scrupulous neatness of all the table appointments was a temptation to appetite in itself.

As soon as the men were seated, the band having played them to their places, Mr. F. Anderson, Chairman of the Council, who had taken up a station above the clock, addressed a few words of welcome to the guests. Every sentence almost was punctuated with applause. This is what was said—

"Men of the British Navy. On behalf of your hosts, I feel proud, as who would not be proud, to have the honour, of welcoming you here to-day, as the finest British fleet which has been in these waters within the recollection of this generation. (Applause.) Owing to the shortness of time at our disposal we may have been but a small section of the community, but I am quite sure that in offering you such small hospitality as is in our power we are giving expression to the feelings of the entire British Community who are with us in sympathy and sentiment. (Applause.) Every loyal subject of the King is proud of the Navy (applause), the grand old flag of which is not only the emblem of the unity of our Empire, but is a symbol wherever it waves to call forth the feeling of love for the old country and attachment for the homes we have left. (Applause.) This is felt by us outside the Empire as strongly as by those within. The Navy in its strength stands for peace and security, freedom for fair dealing and for defence of our just rights, not for defiance of others, as long as others mean to do the right; on the contrary it is a powerful factor in maintaining the peace and security of the whole world. (Applause.) Confidence is said to be a plant of slow growth, but confidence in the British Navy has been growing for centuries, confidence not only in its ships and guns, but in the men behind the guns (applause). Britishers everywhere have confidence in the men of the bull-dog breed, who have built up glorious traditions in the past which will undoubtedly be upheld again and again. (Applause.) We in Shanghai regret that in the past we have been able to do so little for the Navy, but better late than never. A local branch has been formed of the Navy League, and we are hoping shortly to have a recreation ground for the use and pleasure of men of the Navy coming to Shanghai. (Applause.) In conclusion I again offer you all a most cordial welcome to-day and sincerely hope that you will take away nothing but kindly recollection; of the many friends you are leaving behind you in the Far East. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Anderson having finished, the band struck up the Grace, sung to the familiar "Old Hundredth," and then began a regular attack on mountains of beef and of mutton, piles of tins of sardines, and salmon (dainties which

seemed to be specially enjoyed), monster plum-puddings, and immense loaves. Corks popped, the band played, and some of the principal hosts, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., Mr. Anderson, Mr. R. E. Bredon, and others made a circuit of the tables, exchanging cordial greetings with the men. The latter varied the proceedings further by taking up every now and again the popular airs being played by the band. "Rule Britannia" brought a wild outburst of cheering.

On the arrival of cheese, the port wine generously provided by Mr. R. B. Allen, was sent round the tables, and glasses being fully charged, Sir Pelham Warren, from the gallery, proposed the one toast of the day, "His Majesty the King." The National Anthem followed as a matter of course. A little later Commander Hopwood of H. M. S. Glory, the senior officer present, voiced the thanks of the diners and of the Navy generally in a short and graceful speech. He said:

I beg to return our heartiest thanks for the very handsome way in which the British community of Shanghai has entertained the fleet at Woosung (applause). Woosung, as you know, is not a very entertaining or attractive sort of place, and therefore a day like this is appreciated all the more. We thank you for the great treat you have given us and we wish we could see a great deal more of the people of Shanghai (applause). Our thanks are not only those of the fleet at Woosung, but on behalf of the whole British Navy, which that fleet represents. Accounts of this entertainment will undoubtedly be sent home by the next mails, and those at home, who read the accounts, will send back, we are sure, their heartfelt thanks to the Shanghai community. (Applause.) I won't detain you longer for I know you all want to be outside running races (Laughter and Oh's), but I will just ask you to give three cheers for the British community of Shanghai."

The three cheers and the following "tiger" were but the first of a long series, the Ladies, Sir Pelham Warren, the Committee, Mr. McKie, and many others coming in for demonstrations and lung exercises. The band again struck up "Oh listen to the band," and the appeal was quite irresistible to music-loving Jack. The whole company was speedily on the "jig," some dancing out, and down the stairs to the street and so to the sports ground; others remaining for some time in the hall, calling to the band for more. As many as could, took care to carry off nosegays of flowers.

The hard-working helpers of the Dinner Committee, who had been busily seeing to the comfort and wants of the guests at the tables, were now themselves the guests of Mr. James McKie, whose gifts as a host whether on a large or small scale, ensured for this party, no less than for the other, a real good time. Opportunity was taken again to toast the King, and His Majesty's representative, Sir Pelham Warren, while Mr. McKie's magnificent services in organising the entertainment were similarly recognised.

The Sports.

Fine weather and good spirits characterised the athletic meeting in the Race Grounds in the afternoon. The immense crowd, viewed from the vantage coign of the Race Club's Pavilion, was *per se* a thing of beauty, with its kaleidoscopic variations of colour and light. There was, moreover, to properly constituted persons, a certain musical excitation caused by so many mixed voices

raised with the happy abandon usual at such events. Happiness is to all but the misanthrope a thing infectious, and it is unlikely that anybody felt tempted to moralise over the paradox presented by these adult children whose trade is of so murderous a sort. For anything more childlike (not childish) than Jack enjoying himself as he did here would be difficult to imagine. He fraternised with the children more than with anybody. In one "side show" two of the "comic" men were obliging enough to climb into casks, in order that a dozen small boys might endeavour to inflict grievous bodily hurt upon them by shying chunks of wood at them. The only reward these amiable men asked was the chorus of delighted shrieks from the laddies aforesaid. It seemed to be "music in their ears." There were very few "rifts in the lute"—the lute of general benevolence that was played all day. The usual petty official, "clothed with a little brief authority", once or twice hurt Jack's feelings, and made him more shy than he was already; but on the whole, it was a day of nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles, not forgetting grins, winks, and grimaces.

During the afternoon there was an accident of so serious a nature that many observers were sickened by the thought that the worst had happened to the victims. A Thetis sailor in costume was careering about on a bicycle in the enclosure. Just as one of the heats in the bicycle race was started, he swerved on to the track, riding with his head down. There was so much shouting that the few warning cries raised passed unheeded. The competitors came on, also heads down. It all happened in less time than it takes to tell it. There was a sickening collision between this stray cyclist and one of the racers, also a Thetis man. One man was nastily cut about the head; the other lay unconscious. They were examined by a Hospital surgeon who happened to be present, and sent immediately to the Hospital. As it happens, we are pleased to be able to assure those concerned for the unfortunate fellows that they are not seriously hurt. Inquiring late last night at the Hospital, we were informed that neither was much worse, and that one would rejoin his ship to-day (Monday).

The sport was good enough to please all who didn't demand professional excellence: the competition was very keen indeed. Of athletics in excelsis, the obstacle race was perhaps the best example, the *métier* of the British tar being, evidently, the swarming over inaccessible places. Starting from the Stable Paddock, the competitors climbed up and over the stand near the Judge's box, vaulted the two fences lining the race track, through the ditch and over the wattle fence into the sports enclosure. Here they had to wriggle under a taut-stretched top, scramble over a Fuhlee van, burrow through a maze, dive through swinging bottomless barrels, scale a sort of Eiffel Tower of bamboo, crawl through a drain pipe, and sprint to the tape. The winner maintained a creditable lead from the start, but all the others honourably went through the mill, and competed for secondary honours.

In an interval, men from the Albion, Centurion, Glory, and Vengeance gave an interesting gymnastic exhibition on the bars and horse, with an obligato by a funny man in costume whose acrobatic feats would not disgrace a Number One Circus.

The list of prize winners, with other details of the various events, follows:—

Bicycle Race (one mile, five money prizes).—Winners of heats: Gow, Vengeance; Eglinton, Thetis; Kinch, Leviathan; Thompson, Centurion; Hinton, Leviathan; Hewson, Albion; Williams, Albion; and Kemish, Centurion. Best time, 3mins. 22.2-5secs.

Final:—Morgan of the Vengeance won first, cash and a handsome silver cup presented by the employees of Hall & Holtz, Ltd. Time 3m. 19s. Corbett of the Leviathan was second, Williams and Hewson of the Albion third and fourth respectively; and Thompson of the Centurion fifth.

Hundreded Yards Sprint (five cash prizes). Winners of heats: Bates, Albion; Wiggins, Leviathan; Oldham, Leviathan; Thompson, Albion; Addell, Vengeance; Weaver, Leviathan. Best time, 11.2-5 secs.

Final: Oldham of the Leviathan (with showy action) took first. Young of the Whiting (second in his heat) won second prize. Addell of the Vengeance was third, Weavers of the Leviathan fourth, and Thompson, Albion, fifth. Time 11.2-5 secs.

440 yds. Foot race (five prizes.) Out of twenty starters, Oldham of the Leviathan touched the tape first, Bates of the Albion second, Young of the Whiting third, Wiggins of the Leviathan fourth, and Stewart of the Amphitrite fifth. Time 1 m. 0.1-5 s.

Sack race (five prizes). The sacks did not seem much encumbrance. Hutchings of the Leviathan waddled in first, without a tumble. Thompson and Davidson of the Albion followed, second and third respectively. Sutton and Holland of the Vengeance were fourth and fifth.

Obstacle Race. There were about two dozen starters. The course is described above. Keywood of the Vengeance was an easy first. Close race between Garvey of the Glory (second) and Macready of the Albion (third). Helm of the Albion won fourth, and Morgan of the Vengeance fifth.

Costume Race.—In this there were several excellent costumes; the best one being a complete suit of Samurai armour correctly worn, which, however, did not catch the judge's eye. In the race the competitors had to run to a table, eat a dry bun, drink a bottle of beer or ginger beer, and race back to winning post. The winner of this unhygienic contest was Eustace of the Eclipse, who, as "Convict 99," also took first prize for costume. Glendinning of the Centurion (Black and White Dude) was second in the race. Wood of the Leviathan (Pierrot) was third. The second prize for costume went to Wells of the Centurion ("Naval Highlander"—more like a freak Columbine) and the third to Jacobs of the Glory (for a really funny get-up as "The General"). O'Grady of the Vengeance (as "Lady Vere de Vere"—a somewhat battered damsel in black, with badly chipped "chip" hat, and staylaced much en evidence) well deserved his fourth prize, carrying out his character with admirable humour. Watson of the Leviathan was awarded fifth, his fooling being more amusing than his clothes.

Tug of War.—The Centurion team won after three hard tussles in the final, and were awarded cash prizes and a silk ensign inscribed "Shanghai, 11th June 1904." The Albion team was second.

From these particulars it will be seen that the Leviathan carried off chief honours, three firsts, and five smaller prizes. The Albion had eight prizes, but no firsts. The Vengeance had two firsts,

and five others. The Centurion men shared four prizes, and the Eclipse two firsts.

The Tea.

One or two brief announcements last week in the newspapers had included a request to the ladies to send cake for the sailor's tea. Nothing could have shown more clearly how warm a place the ladies keep in their hearts for our sailors than the enormous quantities of cake, of all sorts, sent to the Grand Stand, which the Stewards of the Race Club had kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee for tea. The interest shown by the ladies was not confined to sending cakes, but brought troops of them to lend personal service in cutting them up and distributing them together with tea. It seemed almost a pity that a ladies' committee had not been formed to take the tea in hand altogether for well as the men came out of it on the whole, there were little details in the management where the ladies could have given little hints that would have been valuable. This informal feasting went on all the afternoon, but about four o'clock it was at its height and the steps and verandah of the Grand Stand presented a spectacle not soon to be forgotten.

The Prize Giving.

The long programme (tilting the bucket being omitted) was got through before dark, and Mrs. F. Anderson gracefully presented the prizes to the winners, supported by her husband (the Chairman of the Municipal Council) and the Hon. Sec. (Mr. James McKie). At the close, Mrs. Anderson was given a beautiful bouquet of iris, white and purple, and a round of cheers.

Mr. Anderson, responding, said: Ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of my wife, I beg to thank you very heartily for the cheers you have just given her, and for the beautiful bouquet you have presented to her. As the daughter and sister of a British sailor, from her earliest years, when she went on board her father's ship, the Cambridge, and came back with her pocket full of all the delicacies possible from the ship's stores, she has had the very kindest feelings towards the British sailor. She regards it as a great compliment to have been asked to represent the ladies of Shanghai to-day, all of whom have exactly the same feelings towards the sailors that she has. They are glad to see you amongst them; they miss you when you go away; and they are delighted to see you back again. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Japanese ladies for the very kindly action they performed to-day, in presenting us with such a liberal contribution to the tea table. At a time when their hearts cannot but be filled with anxiety on account of their own countrymen, it was a peculiarly thoughtful and kindly deed for them to think of us to-day (Applause). We appreciate it very highly, and the very good feeling thereby shown we cordially reciprocate. This brings our official proceedings to a close, but before we separate, I would ask you to join in singing "God save the King."

The National Anthem was never sung with greater vigour or enthusiasm than it was there and then.

The Departures.

Several parties of the sailors were sent down river by tenders the same evening and the ringing cheers as they left the Bund were conclusive evidence that the day ashore had been enjoyed. A goodly number availed themselves of leave to

remain all night and went down to Woosung by train yesterday.

The Helpers.

The following is the official list of helpers in various capacities:

Judges.—Major Brodie A. Clarke, G. R. Wingrove, Esq., E. Gumpert, Esq., W. S. Jackson, Esq. Starters.—W. Murray, Esq., Major C. Wedemeyer, Dr. Hanwell, G. M. Billings, Esq. Time-keeper.—R. Macgregor, Esq.

COMMITTEES.

Reception:—F. Anderson, Esq., Chairman; R. E. Bredon, Esq., C.M.G.; Major Henry Keswick, Major Little, Major Watson, Captain Boisragon, H. M. Bevis, Esq., C. W. Wrightson Esq.

Athletic Sports:—W. S. Jackson, Esq., Chairman; G. S. Wingrove, Esq., Major B. A. Clarke, L. Gumpert, Esq., Major Wedemeyer, L. S. Hudson, Esq., W. C. Murray, Esq., F. J. Burrett, Esq., W. F. Wingrove, Esq., T. A. Clark, Esq., R. Macgregor, Esq., Dr. Hanwell, G. M. Billings, Esq., H. G. Gardner, Esq., C. Mayne, Esq.

Transport.—John Prentice, Esq., Chairman, Robert Carr, Esq., Frank Gove, Esq., W. F. Inglis, Esq., E. F. Mackay, Esq., A. McLeod, Esq.

Dinner and Refreshments.—Sir Pelham Warren, C.M.G., Chairman, R. B. Allen, Esq., A. H. Collinson, Esq., W. N. Fleming, Esq., Dr. Moore Graham, P. F. Lavers, Esq., A. M. Marshall, Esq., Jas. McKie, Esq., W. A. C. Platt, Esq., A. P. Wood, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer, A. J. McClure, Esq.
Hon. Secretary, Jas. McKie, Esq.

THE JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS AT THE LYCEUM.

The performance given on Monday by the Japanese Volunteers' Club in aid of the Japanese Red Cross Society was greeted by a house everywhere crowded, a large number of the spectators being in uniform. After an overture by the Town Band, Sergeant T. Tsukamoto, the indefatigable honorary secretary, made an address in English, in which he thanked the audience for their presence, pointing out how the area of the war, and consequently the number of wounded, was extending, causing constantly increased demands on the funds of the Red Cross Society. The Club, he said, had had so little time to prepare that he feared their performance would be rather unsatisfactory, but the spectators, he knew, would think more of the object of the entertainment than of their own amusement. The address, which was very well delivered, was heartily cheered, as was the address in Japanese by Corporal K. Tagawa, which followed it.

The active programme comprised a delightful medley of acting by a gentleman with a gigantic magnet, fencing, sword dancing, conjuring, jujitsu and sword play with bamboo swords, pantomime work by three admirable clowns, most graceful dances by geishas, all done with the dexterity of professionals and the unbounded good-nature of amateurs. The laughter and applause that accompanied the various feats showed the genuine admiration they excited; and very great praise is due to all concerned in organising the performance for the excellence of the management. It was a delightful evening, and we may well hope that it will

bring in a good sum for the admirable society in whose aid the Japanese Volunteers worked so well and successfully.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Successfully Opened.

The proprietress of Harmston's Circus is to be congratulated upon the really excellent fare which the Circus provides for amusement-lovers in Shanghai. There was a very good house for the opening night and from the Ladies' Tournament, which opened the programme, to the daring exhibition by Mr. Burns with the tiger "Duke", which concluded the entertainment, every item of the programme was of the highest standard and was deservedly applauded. It is no reflection on the other performers to state that the exhibition of horsemanship by Miss Iona Ginnett on her beautiful mare "Glady's" stood out prominently. It was one of the cleverest displays of riding that could be witnessed in any circus, and horse and rider alike share the credit of the performances. The cake walk by the two elicited round after round of applause. The Zoes gave a very clever performance on the flying trapeze, and the wire-walking of Wyndham and Kitty was also a very skilful exhibition. Mr. John Welby Cooke appeared thrice, once in a jockey act, again with a couple of splendidly trained jumping hounds, and a third time with a beautiful Arab horse, "Aden." Other items deserving of mention are the riding displays by Mdles. Nellie Harmston-Love and Marguerite, and the Spanish dance by the last-mentioned lady and Mdle. Violet Brandon. The brothers Bugny are clever acrobats, and the dummy clowns afforded endless amusement to young and old alike. During the interval the majority of the audience took the opportunity to visit the menagerie, which contains a most docile elephant, "Babe," a couple of magnificent Bengal tigers, leopards, hyenas, monkeys galore, and several other animals. The Circus should certainly draw crowded houses for some time to come.

SPORT.

Cricket.

SHANGHAI V. THE NAVY.

Previous to Saturday our Naval friends had been defeated twice by the Cricket Club and once by the Recreation Club, but in their match against the combined Clubs they retrieved their lost laurels, winning an interesting and exciting game by the narrow margin of 16 runs. In the team chosen for Saturday's match T. Wallace and W. H. Moule were unable to turn out, and their places were taken by W. K. Stanion and S. M. Wallace.

The Navy won the toss and decided to bat. A start was made at 12.20 p.m., Horsey and Irwin facing the bowling of Dew (south end) and Stanion (pavilion end). The start was a poor one, as after hitting 3 off Dew, Irwin was bowled by Stanion. Williams was next in and gave an excellent exhibition of cricket. Horsey only remained with him for 11 overs, during which he thrice dispatched Dew for fours and was then caught and bowled by the same bowler. Lapage, who followed, also secured a four off Dew, but was shortly afterwards out l.b.w. to Stanion. (32-3-4.) Williams and Escombe kept their wickets intact

until tiffin time, and when the bell rang for the interval at 1.15 p.m. the score stood at 42 for three wickets.

Tiffin was served at the pavilion, the Navy being the hosts. An excellent repast had been provided and there were several guests present besides the players. Commander Watson proposed the health of the Shanghai team and thanked the Cricket Club and Recreation Club for so kindly giving up their fixture to enable the Navy to have another game. Mr. F. W. Potter replied for the home team and said how pleased Shanghai cricketers always were to meet the Navy on the cricket field, as the matches against them always proved most enjoyable. In conclusion he expressed the wish that the Admiral would bring the fleet to Shanghai as often as possible during the summer. The health of the Navy team was then drunk with enthusiasm by the Shanghaianders present.

Play was resumed at 2.15 p.m., and Escombe was soon caught at cover-point by H. Veitch, off the bowling of Dew, who was bowling very well. Commander Watson was next in, and contributed 20 (including three boundaries) before being bowled by Dew. Barron, who followed, was bowled by Dew before scoring, and when Goldsmith joined Williams the score stood at 73 for 7 wickets. Williams was still playing a splendid game and Goldsmith seemed in good form, so that the home skipper soon found a change in the bowling advisable, Dew and Stanion being replaced by Turnbull and Wilson. The change worked, as Turnbull quickly got Williams caught by H. Veitch. The retiring batsman had played a splendid innings of 51, which included one four and 7 threes, and undoubtedly took a large part in winning the game for his side. Elliott, the next in, contributed a single and then fell a victim to Wilson, but De Paris was in form and gave the fieldsmen some trouble. When Goldsmith was bowled by Wilson for a well-played 16 the score stood at 141 for 9 wickets, but the end had not come yet, for Harris was also in form and the total had reached 154 before De Paris put a ball from Potter into the hands of H. Veitch.

The bowling honours on the home side were fairly evenly divided. Dew obtained 4 wickets at a cost of 45 runs, Wilson took 2 for 29, Turnbull 1 for 8, Potter 1 for 7, and Stanion 2 for 29. The fielding was very good throughout, H. Veitch and Parkes standing out prominently.

Shanghai sent in Potter and Parkes, the bowling being in the hands of Harris and Barron. An excellent start was made and 75 was registered before the fall of the first wicket. Then both Potter and Parkes fell victims to Williams in the same over. Both had played good cricket, the former being credited with 42 and the latter with 31, both scores including several boundaries. Then came a slump. Turnbull was bowled by Harris after adding two singles, and McEuen was l.b.w. to the same bowler after making a couple and a single. S. M. Wallace managed to survive until he had made 8 and then succumbed to the bowling of Williams, while Veitch had only notched a couple of twos before putting his leg in front of a straight one from Harris. (91-6-4.) Dew and Stanion then made a fair stand and the total was carried to 124, when Stanion was run out. Dew was shortly afterwards caught by Horsey off Elliott's bowling, having contributed 24 runs. Duncan and Wilson gave little trouble, both falling victims to the wiles of Harris, and the innings closed for 138, leaving the Navy victors as above stated.

Harris was the most successful bowler, with 5 wickets for 77 runs, but Williams, with 3 for 24 had the better analysis. Elliott secured 1 wicket for 8 runs.

The scores and analysis were as follows:—

THE NAVY.

F. L. Horsey, c. and b. Dew	12
P. H. Irwin, b. Stanion	3
E. H. Williams, c. H. Veitch, b. Turnbull	51
Sub-Lieut. Lapage, l.b.w., b. Stanion	4
Lieut. Escombe, c. H. Veitch, b. Dew	7
Com. Watson, b. Dew	20
Lieut. Barron, b. Dew	0
Lieut. Goldsmith, b. Wilson	16
Mr. Elliott, b. Wilson	1
Eng.-Lt. De Paris, c. H. Veitch, b. Potter	18
Capt. Harris, not out	8
Extras	14

cricket. The remainder of the 12 batsmen made a poor display, and could do nothing with the bowling of Unwin and Goldsmith, nine batsmen contributing only 11 runs. The innings closed for 112 runs.

Unwin had the excellent analysis of 5 wickets for 18 runs, Goldsmith securing 4 for 40.

The Mercantile Marine began badly, Dillon being bowled by Waller with only 8 runs scored, and Martell being caught at point by Kingsmill, off Waller, with no further increase to the total. Then, aided by some wretched fielding on the part of the S. R. C. novices, Goldsmith and Stringer carried the total to 52, before the former was well taken at point by Parkin, off Waller, for a hard hit 22. Waller bowled Bowley, who followed, with his next ball, but Hamlin gave the fielders considerable trouble and three bowling changes were tried. It remained, however, for Waller to catch and bowl Hamlin before a separation was effected, the total then standing at 81 for 4 wickets. Then Ollerdesen took off the pads and bowled, and he and Waller soon succeeded in dismissing the remainder of the visiting team, who could only add three more runs. The innings closed for 84, leaving the Recreation Club victors by 38 runs.

Waller bowled in good form throughout the innings, obtaining 7 wickets for 31 runs, while Ollerdesen who only sent down 3 overs, took 2 wickets for 2 runs.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

H. Ollerdesen, b. Goldsmith	45
W. R. Parkin, b. Babbage	12
G. Kingsmill, b. Unwin	35
C. Kragh, C. Unwin	0
A. J. Waller, c. Dillon, b. Unwin	1
J. Watson, c. Harmer, b. Bruce	5
(J. Perfect, b. Unwin	1
J. Bell, b. Unwin	1
J. Taylor, c. Bell, b. Goldsmith	0
H. Ortwin, not out	1
T. Mitchell, c. Stringer, b. Goldsmith	0
A. W. Olsen, b. Goldsmith	2
Extras	9

Total 112

P. & O. COROMANDEL AND BALLAARAT.

Dillon, b. Waller	2
Martell, c. Kingsmill, b. Waller	3
Goldsmith, c. Parkin, b. Waller	22
Unwin, not out	0
Stringer, b. Waller	15
Bowley, b. Waller	0
Hamlin, c. and b. Waller	24
Harmer, run out	3
Bruce, c. Kingsmill, b. Waller	0
Babbage, c. and b. Ollerdesen	0
Nethersole, c. Kingsmill, b. Ollerdesen	0
Bell, run out	0
Extras	16

Total 85

BOWLING ANALYSIS RECREATION CLUB 1ST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Babbage	7	0	33	1
Goldsmith	8	0	40	4
Bruce	8	3	12	1
Unwin	4	0	18	5

P. & O. COROMANDEL AND BALLAARAT.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Waller	10	1	31	7
Ortwin	3	0	16	0
Kingsmill	2	0	12	0
Mitchell	1	0	8	0
Ollerdesen	3	2	2	2

A match was played in the Consular compound on Saturday between a team from H.B.M. Consulate-General and the

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

THE NAVY.

	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Dew	16	3	45	4
Stanion	15	7	29	2
McEuen	6	1	18	0
Turnbull	3	0	8	1
Wilson	7	0	29	2
Milner	2	0	4	0
Potter	2.5	1	7	1

Milner bowled one no-ball.

SHANGHAI.

	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Harris	17	0	77	5
Barron	6	2	27	0
Williams	8	2	24	3
Elliott	2	0	8	1

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB

P. & O. S. S. BALLAARAT AND COROMANDEL.

Five of their men taking part in the match against the Navy, and three others standing down, the Recreation Club could only put into the field a very moderate team on Saturday to meet an XI representing the P. and O. mail steamers in harbour. Both sides having a surplus of men, it was agreed to play 12 a side. Parkin won the toss, and he and Kingsmill opened the home team's innings against the bowling of Babbage and Goldsmith. Parkin quickly opened out against both bowlers, but after hitting two fours and two twos, was bowled in attempting a liberty with a good length ball from Babbage. Ollerdesen joined Kingsmill, and half-an-hour of very lively cricket followed. The batsmen seemed to revel in the bowling, although the trundling was by no means loose, and 50 soon appeared on the board. 60, 70, and 80 quickly followed, but by this time the batsmen were getting careless, and at that total Kingsmill was bowled by Unwin, and shortly afterwards Ollerdesen's stumps were disturbed by Goldsmith. Ollerdesen had made 45 in half-an-hour, and Kingsmill 35 in a few minutes longer, both having played excellent, if lively

officers of H. M. S. Centurion. (It may be mentioned that to hit over the wall into the Bund is "out.") The scores are appended:—

OFFICERS OF H.M.S. CENTURION.

Woodward, c. Turner, b. Symonds ...	1
Phillips, c. and b. Beswick ...	7
Shannon, b. Symonds ...	6
Gouldsmith, c. Sandercock, b. Beswick	6
Dunn, b. Symonds ...	3
Goolden, b. Symonds ...	0
Stirling, c. Symonds, b. Beswick ...	1
Morgan, b. Symonds ...	7
Butler, run out ...	10
Ward, b. Beswick ...	6
Elliott, not out ...	3
Extras ...	1

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Symonds, c. Shannon, b. Butler ...	2
Turner, c. Bund, b. Woodward ...	22
Lanning, retired ...	36
Sandercock, c. and b. Woodward	23
Beswick, c. Bund, b. Elliott ...	21
Elmore, c. Bund, b. Morgan ...	4
Walsh, c. Bund, b. Elliott ...	0
Hardy, not out ...	19
King, b. Morgan ...	0
Twyman, c. and b. Gouldsmith ...	0
Tours, not out ...	0
Extras ...	6

(for 9 wks.) ... 133

Shooting.

S. V. C. "B" COMPANY.

The Monthly Cups in "B" Company were competed for on Saturday, the 11th instant. Ranges—300 and 800 yards. Position—prone. Targets and scoring—Bisley.

The following were the highest scores:—

Name.	300 yds.	800 yds.	Total.	H'cap.	Net Score.
"A" Class.					
Priv. Sandys	27	30	57	0	57
Lieut. Thomas	29	29	58	2	56
Priv. C. Hill	27	33	60	6	54
Sergt. A. Hill	25	30	55	4	51
"B" Class.					
Priv. McGuone	20	22	42	0	42
Lancaster	27	13	40	0	40
" Fegan	19	20	39	0	39

Winners.—"A" Class—Priv. Sandys for the first time. "B" Class—Priv. McGuone for the first time.

The Sportsman's Gun Club.

At the Sportsman's Gun Club, yesterday, the Monthly Cup was competed for with the following result:—

Bell	10111101211101121110—16
Machado	1120110221011101121—16
Derby	21001211212100101112—15
Evans	01100021112111011110—14
Gibson	10002111101101011212—14
Schwarz	00000112011121211221—14
Oliveira	10012101101211210100—13
Nazer	00101010012011101011—11
Boyd	02110110111001220000—11
Moller	10111200110001100010—10

By the handicap Mr. d'Oliveira wins the Cup for the first time. This was followed by the competition for the Committee's Prize at twenty singles and twenty doubles at the Magau trap. This resulted as follows:—

Moller ...	1111010111111101111—17
Gibson ...	11110011110010011110—13
Evans ...	10111111112112111201—18
Derby ...	11000110101110110011—12
Machado ...	11212010111111111211—18
Ransome ...	1101011010110011100—12
Bell	2101111111001111112—17
Boyd ...	11111101111000100ww—12
Schwarz ...	11001010100011111100—11
Nazer ...	10212101011111200110—14
Oliveira ...	0111000111101101011—13
	0111100111111111011—18
	011110101010001100ww—9
	01110121110100111101—14
	1110000000101110111—25
	00111120111001110000—11
	1100111001011101001—12
	1000011111110100110—12
	00100111010110000101—9
	11122001001211211001—14
	00101110000010001000—6

By the handicap the Prize went to Dr. Ransome for the first time.

SHANGHAI GUN CLUB v. H.B.M. NAVY.

On Sunday afternoon there was a match between a team representing the British Navy, and the Shanghai Gun Club. A cup presented by the Committee for the best score on the Navy side was won by Lieutenant Saurin, and a cup presented by Mr. McNeill for the best Gun Club score was won by Mr. Fearon. Mrs. McNeill kindly presented the prizes, in the presence of a large number of visitors. The light being satisfactory, there was some excellent shooting. It may be noted that Mr. F. Fearon managed to score the maximum, twenty points out of a possible twenty. Appended is the return:—

GUN CLUB.	
F. Fearon ...	20
G. Tucker ...	17
G. D. Coutts ...	17
W. S. Jackson ...	16
F. Kronenberg ...	16
H. G. Gardner ...	15
H. J. Craig ...	14
T. M. Phillips ...	13
C. Rudolph ...	11
D. McNeill ...	10
Major Watson ...	10
E. O. Cumming ...	7
Total	166

NAVY.	
Lieut. Saurin ...	16
" Gregory ...	14
Commr. Bentinck ...	14
" Hardy ...	13
Lieut. Trotman ...	12
" Mitford ...	10
" Troup ...	10
" Ley ...	8
Commr. Hopwood ...	8
Lieut. Kelburne ...	7
" Howard ...	7
" Lucas ...	6
Total	125

S. V. C. LIGHT HORSE.

ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

The annual Rifle Meeting of the Light Horse took place on Sunday last. The scores, taking an average, were good, and socially the day was most enjoyable.

The scores were as follows:—

1.—THE NE-CHE CUP.—(Presented by Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.)—Handicap.—Ranges, 200 and 500 yards. Bisley targets. Position, sitting at 200, lying at 500. One sighter and seven shots at each range.—Two Prizes.

1.—Trooper Dalgliesh ...	43 *
2.—Trooper Wiglesworth ...	38

* Handicapped 9.

2.—THE WAY-TAH-FOONG CUP.—(Presented by Messrs. Wheelock & Co.)—Handicap.—Ranges, 300 and 600 yards. Bisley targets. Position, lying. One sighter and seven shots at each range.—Two Prizes.

1.—Trooper Wiglesworth ...	32 *
2.—Trooper Dalgliesh ...	28 †

* Handicapped 2.

† Handicapped 13.

3.—THE MONTHLY CUPS.—Handicap.—Ranges, 400 and 700 yards. Bisley targets. Position, lying. "A" and "B" Classes, one sighter and seven shots at each range.

Class "A"

1.—Trooper Skene ...	50 *
2.—Sergeant Pitcairn ...	39 †

* Handicapped 3.

† Handicapped 9.

Class "B"

1.—Trooper Large ...	45
----------------------	----

Handicapped 5.

4.—SECTIONS COMPETITION.—(Presented by the Serrefiles of the Squadron.)—No Handicap.—Range, 150 yards. Position, lying. Rapid firing. To be competed for by teams of four men per section.—Four Prizes.

No. 4 Section won.

5.—OFFICERS', SERREFILES', AND GUESTS' REVOLVER COMPETITION.—(Presented by the Corporals of the Squadron.)—Range, 25 yards. Bisley targets and scoring. Six shots, no sighter. Targets will appear six times (three seconds each time) at different positions on the mound.—One Prize.

Tie { Major Watson ...	13
{ Captain Keylock ...	13

This tie was shot off yesterday afternoon, in the rain, when Captain Keylock won by two points.

6.—THE FUNG YUH CUP.—(Presented by the China and Japan Trading Co.)—Handicap.—Range, 100 yards. Target, running man. Position, standing. Ten shots, no sighter.—One Prize.

1.—Rough Rider Jones ...	8
--------------------------	---

7.—THE WAY FOONG CUP.—(Presented by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)—Handicap.—Sniping at targets twelve inches square.—Range, 100 yards. Seven shots, no sighter. Position, lying.—Two Prizes.

1.—Captain Keylock ...	35 *
2.—Trooper Hackett ...	25 †

* Handicapped 7.

† Handicapped 4.

8.—GRAND AGGREGATE CUP.—(Presented by the Members of the Municipal Council.)—To be won by the competitor making the highest aggregate in competitions 1, 2 and 3.—One Prize.

Trooper Dalgliesh ...	134
-----------------------	-----

9.—CONSOLATION AGGREGATE CUP.—(Presented by the Members of the Municipal Council.)—To be won by the competitor making the highest aggregate, who has not won a prize in competitions 1, 2 and 3 or in aggregate.—One Prize.

Sergeant Pitcairn ...	124
-----------------------	-----

Polo.

Saturday's fixture between teams representing Shanghai and the United Services resulted in a splendidly contested game. In the first chukka the Services drew first blood, Major Watson scoring for them, but shortly afterwards Dallas equalised with a beautiful, long shot, those being the only points scored in a very fast game.

The second chukka was even faster and more closely contested, honours again being even at the finish, neither side having scored.

The teams were:—

Shanghai:—Messrs. D. Landale, G. Dallas, P. Crighton, and H. E. Campbell.
United Services:—Major Watson, Capt. Boisragon, Messrs. Gaunt and Kelburne.

Four practice chukkas were afterwards played by members of the Club, in the course of which Messrs. Vida and Middleton collided. Both players were severely shaken, but fortunately there was no serious result.

SPORT.

Lawn Tennis.

The following are the complete results of the first round of the Shanghai Recreation Club Lawn Tennis Singles Handicap:—

C. Parry beat J. S. Watson, 6—4, 6—3.
A. W. Olsen w. o. H. Veitch scratched.
R. J. Bowerman beat C. Kragh, 6—3, 6—0.

T. Phillips beat A. Hammond, 6—1, 6—4.

C. Treppenhauer w. o. W. J. Turnbull scratched.

T. Mitchell beat A. J. Waller, 6—0, 6—2.

G. Kingsmill beat T. N. Hugall, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

C. R. Tozer beat W. Lent, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

H. B. Ollerdassen beat H. E. Sandys, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

The following had byes:—A. R. Moores, W. R. Parkin, T. Veitch, C. E. Garner, N. F. Miller, D. Mennie, and S. M. Wallace.

SHANGHAI SPRING REGATTA.

Captain and Starter, DUNCAN McNEILL, Esq.; Referee, DUNCAN GLASS, Esq.; Umpire, C. RUDOLPH, Esq.; Judge, O. MARECHAL, Esq.; Timekeeper, J. ALSTON, Esq.

COMMITTEE:—E. T. BYRNE, Esq. J. T. DISSELDUFF, Esq. C. J. SCOTT, Esq. H. D. PARKHILL, Esq.

The weather was all that could be desired for the Spring Regatta on Saturday. The water was a little rough, but although this prevented good times from being made, it did not, as at some previous regattas, cause any of the boats to sink. The starting point was opposite Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Pootung Wharf, and the finish was by the Public Gardens. Owing to the sailors' sports taking place at the same time there were but few spectators in the Gardens, but the numbers increased as the time went on. The arrangements this time were admirable. It is true that the proposed Press launch broke down before the regatta, but another was soon substituted and the Committee took care that the representatives of the Press were not hindered by enthusiastic spectators. In the absence through sickness of Mr. A. L. Anderson, Mr. Duncan McNeill acted as starter.

FIRST RACE.

Senior Eights.

In Medium Eights. Distance, One Mile.

The first race was started pretty punctually. Byrne's crew took the Pootung side, and led slightly at the start with a faster stroke than Disselduff. When the Marco Polo was passed Disselduff was slowly but surely catching up, while

Byrne was setting a slower stroke. The time in Disselduff's boat was much better than in Byrne's which was rocking considerably. Opposite the Sperber Disselduff had obtained a slight lead, and Byrne was quickening up his stroke again. When the Coromandel was reached Disselduff had increased his lead to a length, and although he gained still more before the winning post was passed a spurt from Byrne again brought his boat within a length of his opponent as the gun was fired. The water at the finish was very choppy.

1.—Light Blue.

Bow	A. F. Wheen	...	...	...	st.	lbs.
2	P. Lancaster	...	...	...	10	10
3	G. Wayne Wood	...	...	...	12	5
4	L. R. Wheen	...	...	...	12	0
5	C. H. Rutherford	...	...	...	13	0
6	W. F. Susemihl	...	...	...	12	8
7	D. M. Graham	...	...	...	12	2
Stroke	J. T. Disselduff	...	...	...	14	2
Cox	H. W. Daldy	...	...	...	13	3

2.—Green.

Bow	C. Munn	...	...	...	st.	lbs.
2	W. Held	...	...	...	11	9
3	M. Chapeaux	...	...	...	12	2
4	E. H. Cartwright	...	...	...	12	4
5	J. Christie	...	...	...	11	5
6	E. T. Byrne	...	...	...	12	4
7	C. J. Scott	...	...	...	12	0
Stroke	P. L. Byrne	...	...	...	11	2
Cox	W. H. Bell	...	...	...	11	0

Time, 7mins. 18.3-5secs.

SECOND RACE.

Griffins' Fours.

In Heavy Fours. Distance, One Mile.

The Griffins' race was a disappointment. Hammond took the Shanghai side with Palmer in the centre and Handley Derry on the Pootung shore. At his fourth stroke Handley Derry's oar snapped in half and his boat had to drop out. The race was therefore between Palmer's and Hammond's fours and the former led from the start. When the Marco Polo was reached he was two lengths ahead, and he passed the Sperber three lengths ahead of his opponents. At the P. & O. No. 1 buoy Hammond quickened up a little, but it was too late and although his crew rowed on pluckily they were beaten by four lengths. The best crew undoubtedly won. Palmer's boat pulled well together. The time in Hammond's boat was bad especially towards the end.

No. 1.

Bow	C. O. Frericks.
2	G. F. Coard.
3	G. B. Boyers.
Stroke	G. B. Palmer.
Cox	H. R. H. Thomas.

No. 2.

Bow	W. Finninger.
2	A. Fischer.
3	L. M. Beytagh.
Stroke	B. A. Hammond.
Cox	L. E. P. Jones.

Time, 8mins. 38.1-5secs.

THIRD RACE.

Junior Sculls.

In Tub Sculls. Distance, One Mile. Mumm, who was the favourite for this race, scratched, and there were therefore only three competitors. Gande was on the Shanghai side, Lancaster was nearest Pootung with Frericks in the middle. Lancaster led from the start. By the Marco Polo Frericks was second. When the Sperber was reached the order had changed to Gande, Frericks, Lancaster By the Coromandel Lancaster had to pull

in some way to be on the right side of the mark boat and then he began to draw rapidly away from his competitors. Meanwhile Gande and Frericks were having a very good race. By the Alacrity, Gande, who was ahead, stopped, but when Frericks came up with him he went off again and once more overtook him. Lancaster passed the winning point many lengths ahead of the other two. Gande and Frericks had a most exciting race for second place. It is difficult to say who would have won, but a cargo boat suddenly crossed Gande's bow and he had to stop to avoid a collision.

	st.	lbs.
1.—P. Lancaster	...	11 8
2.—C. O. Frericks	...	10 6
3.—W. J. Gande	...	9 6

Time, 8mins. 20secs.

FOURTH RACE.

Senior Fours.

In Light Fours. Distance, One Mile.

Four boats started, but as in the Griffins' Fours one of them had to drop out owing to an oar snapping. Scott was on the Shanghai side, with Disselduff next to him, and Graham next to Cameron on the Pootung shore. Lancaster who was rowing bow in Cameron's boat snapped his oar at the second stroke. Scott led slightly at the start but was soon overtaken by Graham who had increased his lead to a length when the Marco Polo was reached. Scott and Disselduff gained slightly as the Coromandel was neared, but Graham's crew was still going steadily and won by two lengths. Disselduff came in half a length ahead of Scott.

1.—Red.

Bow	C. Munn	...	...	...	st.	lbs.
2	G. B. Palmer	...	...	...	9	8
3	W. F. Susemihl	...	...	...	10	13
Stroke	D. M. Graham	...	...	...	12	8
Cox	J. H. Morgan	...	...	...	11	0

2.—Light Blue.

Bow	J. Christie	...	...	...	st.	lbs.
2	W. Gande	...	...	...	9	6
3	C. H. Rutherford	...	...	...	11	5
Stroke	J. T. Disselduff	...	...	...	13	0
Cox	E. T. Byrne	...	...	...	14	2

3.—Dark Blue.

Bow	A. F. Wheen	...	...	...	st.	lbs.
2	P. L. Byrne	...	...	...	10	10
3	L. R. Wheen	...	...	...	10	9
Stroke	C. J. Scott	...	...	...	12	0
Cox	W. H. Wheen	...	...	...	12	0

4.—Pink.

Did not finish.

Bow	P. Lancaster	...	...	...	st.	lbs.
2	W. Held	...	...	...	10	10
3	A. W. MacPhail	...	...	...	11	9
Stroke	J. W. Cameron	...	...	...	12	4
Cox	Capt. Rea	...	...	...	11	3

Time, 7m. 6½secs.

FIFTH RACE.

Club Eights.

In Medium Eights. Distance, One Mile.

The last race of the day was started about 6 p.m. Graham's eight which was on the Shanghai side made the best start as Scott's boat rolled considerably. Scott however led, slightly, past the Marco Polo and was drawing gradually away. When the Alacrity was reached Graham made a

desperate effort to come up, but, failed to do so and Scott was past the flagstaff two lengths ahead of him.

1.—Dark Blue.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—C. Frericks	10	6
2—G. R. Anderson	11	1
3—G. B. Boyers	12	0
4—A. W. Macphail	12	4
5—L. R. Wheen	12	0
6—C. H. Rutherford	13	0
7—W. F. Susemihl	12	8
Stroke—C. J. Scott	12	0
Cox—E. T. Byrne	12	4

2.—Light Blue.

	st.	lbs.
Bow—W. Gande	9	6
2—E. H. Cartwright	12	4
3—B. A. Hammond	...	...
4—G. B. Palmer	10	13
5—J. Christio	11	5
6—M. Chapeaux	12	2
7—J. T. Disselduff	14	2
Stroke—D. M. Graham	12	2
Cox—H. W. Daldy	13	3

Time, 6m. 43secs.

This was the best time made during the afternoon.

Correspondence.

A LIBRARY FOR CHINESE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leader of this morning is evidently thrown out as a "feeler." The idea of providing a library for Chinese has important bearings on the welfare of the large Chinese community in Shanghai, and has close relation to the plan for enlightening the Chinese as represented by the International Institute in which many Chinese and foreigners have already taken an active interest.

Your leader throws out a new idea as to the purpose of the Polytechnic Institute. What are its aims, the Committee of that Institute and especially Dr. John Fryer are in the best position to state. It has already had several different features, but all have met with some criticism. Naturally teaching of English and lecturing on political science are hardly the chief intention of a Polytechnic.

Before I left Peking I was approached by Dr. John Fryer as to my willingness to have effected a combination of that Institute and the International Institute. I was favourable to that idea, and am so to-day. If the main purpose of the Polytechnic is scientific instruction, some form of combination is possible. If the main purpose is a library and reading room, there is still more reason for combination. As is well known, the plan of the International Institute includes that of library and reading room, for which money has been contributed and in which the home Committees are interested. Several Chinese have promised aid in providing the nucleus of a library as soon as our building is erected.

If it is thought best, after years of effort, to now forego the execution of the plan of the International Institute to ask the various Committees to disband, and to refund the money contributed, I would have regrets, but a personal feeling need not affect the decision. The decision thus far has rested with our Committee, and to them it has seemed unwise, and also unfair to the supporters, to begin such a work and

then abandon it. The Chinese themselves have actually contributed 40,000 taels, and many have given assurance that more help will be forthcoming when the main building is erected. That union is desirable, we all recognise; but as to how this may be brought about, some of us are in the dark. That the plan and aim of the International Institute have been deemed worthy, the hearty support of the Chinese is evidence. Would it not, Mr. Editor, be best to join in carrying it on to a successful issue, and, as far as possible, unite with it any force or enterprise which may have identified or allied aims? Would a union not be best that would combine in one all the aims and obligations of each? Or would it be best to issue a summons to stop the International Institute, and to allow others to make attempts in the same direction?

I am, etc.,

GILBERT REID.

10th June.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In order to aid those who are interested in providing a Library for the Chinese in Shanghai, it may be useful to lay before them a few additional facts.

The Royal Asiatic Society was established in Shanghai over 50 years ago. Our venerable friend, Dr. Edkins, was then Secretary. This institution aimed at being a Library and Museum and found a permanent home in Museum Road, and the Municipal Council contributes Tls. 500 annually towards its maintenance.

Foreigners and Chinese, more than 20 years ago, finding the needs of Shanghai increasing, established the Chinese Polytechnic and Reading Rooms, as was pointed out in your leader yesterday. Dr. John Fryer, famed as the great translator for the Shanghai Arsenal, was its Secretary from the beginning.

Eight years ago, I visited Sir Thomas Hanbury in London. He had been a good supporter of the Diffusion Society, and I asked him to do something substantial in the way of helping to enlighten the Chinese in their efforts for reform and he readily promised £5,000 towards a Library, Museum, Lecture Hall and offices for our Society, provided the Chinese would co-operate satisfactorily.

Shortly after, Dr. Gilbert Reid's proposal of an International Institute in Peking appeared in the "North-China Herald," and I showed it to Sir Thomas Hanbury. He asked if Dr. Reid and myself could not co-operate. I replied that we had co-operated in the Reform Movement of 1895-6 in Peking, and that I was perfectly willing to do so again. Upon this, Sir Thomas and myself had an interview with the Chinese Minister in London about the matter. Owing to political reasons, Dr. Reid found it advisable to delay proceedings, and finally to abandon Peking altogether.

Several years before Dr. Reid came to Shanghai, a Chinese gentleman offered a fine Chinese library, valued at about \$50,000, to the Diffusion Society and about four years ago, to the Shanghai Municipal Council, under certain conditions. I was asked by the Municipal Council to go to his home in Huchou and report on the Library, which I did. After this, I was instructed by the Diffusion Society to write to Sir Thomas Hanbury pointing out that there were no political difficulties in Shanghai and asking him to join and give his subscription to Shanghai as he had

originally intended. He agreed on condition that the building be put up within about two years. But the Chinese offer fell through. Thus Sir Thomas Hanbury's offer has not been available for either Peking or Shanghai.

All the friends of China in Shanghai rejoice in the devotion and untiring zeal of Dr. Gilbert Reid. An example of their appreciation can be seen in the fact that the Chinese Polytechnic Committee have lent their buildings, apparatus, and library free of charge to Dr. Reid. Any plan by which the various independent efforts can be combined would be, I believe, welcomed by all, provided they have their due share in the control of the funds which they have helped to raise.

It would be a very happy thing if some satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at before Dr. Fryer leaves.

I am, etc.,

TIMOTHY RICHARD.

11th June.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of this morning appears a letter from the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid on the subject of uniting the Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading Rooms with his scheme for an International Institute. Since he has been so good as to refer to me in connexion with the former undertaking, will you kindly allow a few words by way of a necessary supplement to his communication?

On the 27th of June, 1901, I brought the following resolution before a meeting of the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic, at which were present the following ten members:—

G. J. Morrison (Acting Chairman), A. S. P. White-Cooper, Rev. A. P. Parker, Rev. Timothy Richard, Chao Ts'ing-han, Hsu Chih-san, Hwa Shih-ju, Tong Kidson, Wang Chun-sheng, and John Fryer (Honorary Secretary).

RESOLUTION.

"Resolved that Peking being now in a very unsettled condition and consequently an unsuitable locality for the establishment of the International Institute proposed by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid; and Dr. Reid having therefore expressed the wish to transfer the scene of his operations to Shanghai as the most favourable position for his purpose; and furthermore, Dr. Reid having written his consent to uniting his Institute with the Chinese Polytechnic Institution, the Committee of the Chinese Polytechnic Institution invite the Shanghai Committee of the International Institute to attend a joint meeting at an early date, with a view to making arrangements for the Union of the two Institutes under one management and as one undertaking; the two Committees uniting to form one Committee; all the funds collected by or promised to Dr. Reid being added to the Polytechnic funds to form a Common fund; Dr. Reid residing on the premises as joint Director at a reasonable salary, carrying on his work in accordance with the intention of the founders of the Chinese Polytechnic and of the International Institute; and the English and Chinese names of the International Institute being united to those of the Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading Rooms."

After considerable discussion the resolution was laid on the table as being hardly compatible with the original intention of the Polytechnic.

I then moved a second proposal to the effect that the Rev. Dr. A. P. Parker be asked to take the entire charge of the work of the Institution as Honorary Director. This motion was carried unanimously and Dr. Parker has since been most successful in his efforts up to the present date.

I am still of opinion that an amalgamation of the two Institutions on the basis which I proposed would not only be in order but a great mutual benefit and will gladly do all in my power to further it. The peculiar circumstances, however, under which funds were collected and the Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading Rooms were founded in 1874 render any other basis impossible. A glance at the original prospectus, setting forth the objects of the Institution and appended to the subscription list, places this beyond question.

The International Institute having recently purchased land for the purpose of erecting buildings for its own separate existence there can be no reason why the two establishments should not work harmoniously together, each in its own sphere, the Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading Rooms fulfilling its original purpose of a library and reading Room and leaving every other department of work to the International Institute under the energetic and able management of Dr. Gilbert Reid, who has my warmest sympathy.

I am, etc.,

JOHN FRYER.

Shanghai, 11th June.

ARTICLE VII OF THE LAND REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The two cases that have been brought by the Municipal Council in H. B. M. Civil Summary Court against subjects for non-compliance with the provisions of Article VII of the Land Regulations, appear to ignore altogether the Consular responsibility under the Land Regulations.

Article VII states that when land is rented, stones having the number of the lot distinctly cut thereon, in English and Chinese, must be placed to define the boundaries thereof, under the supervision of the Consul applying for the land, and of the Chinese Local Authorities. There is nothing in the Regulation to imply that a landowner is to fix boundary stones at his or her own will and pleasure. The wording of this Article is most emphatic, the boundary stones "must" be placed to define the boundaries thereof, under the supervision of the Consul applying for the land, etc. Further on in the Article, the procedure is laid down, and the clause reads that: "A time will be named for the boundary stones to be fixed in the presence of an officer deputed by the Consul, of the Tapaou of the district, and of the Chinese proprietors and the renter." If a reasonable construction is placed on this clause, there is no doubt that the Consul is the proper authority to name a time when the boundary stones are to be fixed. This was the old custom, but like a good many old customs, that entail a little trouble, has been allowed to fall into desuetude.

The Article further particularises that the boundary stones are to be fixed "in such manner that they do not interfere with the lines of road, or the boundaries; or in any other way give cause for liti-

gation or dispute hereafter." Here lies the gist of the whole matter.

Article VII calls for something more than the erection of boundary stones by the landowner, as the boundary stones must (a) be fixed under Consular authority, (b) and being fixed in position under Consular authority in such manner, they do not interfere with the lines of road or the boundaries, or in any other way give cause for litigation or dispute hereafter.

It would therefore appear that the Consul has the responsibility of naming a time when the boundary stones are to be fixed, and if the landowner fails to comply, then, and in that case only, has there been a breach of the Regulation. Precedent to the prosecution of a landowner for a breach of this Regulation, the Consul in compliance with this Article of the Land Regulations, ought to name a time, when the landowner can carry out the provisions of the Land Regulation.

In common fairness, the Municipal Council should address the Consuls of the different Foreign Powers at Shanghai, and not the British Consul-General alone, and further should call upon the British Consul-General as well as the other members of the Consular body, to play their part in the Municipal farce or comedy of Shanghai, as laid down in this particular Regulation.

I am, etc.,

MUNICIPALS.

13th June.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AGAIN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I received from home to-day under a half-penny stamp a circular destined for a port in another province not in steam communication with Shanghai.

As I read the new postal tariff if I leave this open as a circular the postage to destination will be six cents. But if I close the cover so that it goes as a letter it will only cost one cent: which is absurd, as Euclid says.

I am, etc.,

ALFRED B. REX.

13th June.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

9th June.

The Ministers of the Board of War report that a man named Hu Yung-yi, giving himself out as an expectant Major-General with the brevet button of a Titu (Provincial Commander-in-Chief) presented himself lately at the said Board for audience and also handed in what purported to be an official dispatch from the Governor of Shansi province introducing the said applicant for audience. An investigation into the records of the said Board revealed the fact that there was no one on the lists of expectant Major Generals bearing the name of Hu Yung-yi, which showed that the man was an impostor. A warrant was accordingly issued for the said Hu Yung-yi's arrest, but he, learning that the suspicions of the Board had been aroused, at once made himself scarce. We hereby command the Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, the Governor of

Peking, the Censors of the Five Cities and the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces of the Empire to be on the lookout for the said impostor, who upon being caught must be sent at once to Peking for trial and punishment, as a warning to others.

Note:—The punishment meted out for imposition like the above is death by strangulation.—Translator.

10th June.

Ngeh-lê-chin-ngeh (Mongol) is appointed Deputy Assistant Military Governor of the city of Mo'erhkêng (Merguen), Heilung-chiang province, and his post of Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Tsitsihar, capital of said province, is given pro tem. to the Chihli Expectant Prefect, Shou Hsün.

12th June.

The newly passed Chinshih (Doctors) at the Kaifeng competitions who have arrived in Peking for their examinations for the Hanlin degree are commanded to present themselves at the Palace on the 4th of July next for their preliminary examinations, and on the 11th of the same month for their finals before H. I. M. the Emperor himself in the Paoh Throne-hall.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

11th June.

A Russian Catastrophe.

The "Sinwên-pao" reports that on the 7th inst. as a body of over one hundred Cossacks was escorting a number of carts and waggons loaded with ammunition from Niuchiatsu to the entrance of the Liao river, the column was attacked midway en route by a band of about five hundred Hunghutse bandits who were all fully armed with modern weapons. After a sharp fight of over half an hour the Russians finding themselves outnumbered abandoned the carts and carrying off their wounded fled from the battlefield. The Hunghutse bandits lost two killed and nine wounded in the affair.

Russians at Liaoyang.

According to the same paper, have lately made eight openings in the walls of that city, that is to say, two on the north, two on the south, two on the east and two on the western side of the city-walls, for the sake of the easy ingress and egress of their troops.

Dedicating the Imperial Mausolea.

It is stated from Peking that Tsêng Chi, Tartar General of Mukden, has reported to the Waiwupu that Russian troops have taken possession of all available spaces inside and outside of the Eastern Imperial mausolea, where are contained the ashes and bones of the Ancestors of the reigning House at Peking, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of the Tartar General against such desecration. In view of this the Waiwupu was asked by Tsêng Chi to report the matter to the Empress Dowager and ask her Majesty for instructions. Knowing that she would merely upbraid the Ministers who ventured to tell her of such a thing, not one of the members of the Waiwupu dared to tell the Empress Dowager about Tsêng Chi's dispatch.

13th June.

The Russian Defeat at Saimachi.

Telegraphic dispatches from the North report that, as usual in such circumstances, the Russians, upon abandoning Saimachi to the victorious Japanese, set fire to the town but not before having first pillaged the inhabitants and carried off everything they considered likely to be useful to them. When the Japanese came up they, assisted by the

inhabitants, managed after much hard work to quench the fire. More than half of the town of Saimachi is now in ashes.

The Return of Hungtutse.

bandits to the number of nearly 5,000 to the neighbourhood of Newchwang is reported from that city. These Hungtutse a few months ago were not well armed at all, but within the past month or so every one of them has been armed with a repeating rifle of the latest pattern.

14th June.

High-handed Actions.

It is reported from the North that before the Russians abandoned Hsiuyen to the victorious Japanese they carried off by force the sub-prefect of that city, named Ying Hung-tao, taking him with them to Liaoyang. It is further stated that refusal to order his people to furnish the Russians with various kinds of necessaries and his undisguised hostility to them was the cause of the sub-prefect's removal from Hsiuyen.

Chinese Refuse to Believe It.

A Mukden dispatch states that Russian employees have lately begun to post large placards on the walls of Liaoyang city proclaiming in General Kuropatkin's name that, in accordance with strategic reasons, whereby it is intended to deal the Japanese a crushing blow, it has been decided to abandon Liaoyang and to fall back with the whole Russian Army upon Mukden. The inhabitants of Liaoyang and vicinity are therefore called upon in the proclamations to keep quiet and not to be panic-stricken, but to await developments.

In spite of these comforting assurances from the Russian Commander-in-Chief himself, the people of Liaoyang, it is reported, everywhere evince their scepticism by laughing aloud whenever they read the proclamations. This in some instances aroused the anger of certain Russians who happened to hear these contemptuous laughs with the result that on several occasions the amused natives were badly mauled by the musket-stocks and lance handles of irate Muscovites in the neighbourhood, thus by no means adding to the goodwill of Chinese towards the Russians.

The Hungtutse Again.

It is reported from North Chinchou, North-eastern Chihli province, that on the night of the 10th instant nearly one thousand well-armed Hungtutse bandits arrayed in all the glory of red hirsute appendages as to their faces (which have given rise to their nom de guerre) suddenly made their appearance at the railway stations of Shuang-chengfu and Ts'ichiaokor in the Manchurian Railway, near Mukden, and burned down a number of woodpiles prepared by the Russians as fuel for railway locomotives. No less than \$4,000 worth of wood was thus destroyed before the Russian railway guards could come up in force to fight the bandits, who, however, had already left the place, after shooting three Cossacks.

The Registration of Trade Marks. recommended to the Throne by Sir Robert Hart, whose suggestions were translated by us and published in these columns in full some weeks ago, has been approved of by the Empress Dowager and the Shangpu intends soon to establish a special Bureau to deal with the matter. We hear that a Japanese adviser has also been engaged by the Shangpu to assist that ministry there-
anent.

The Nanking Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

According to a Nanking dispatch, the Chief of the Nanking Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Taotai Wang Chia-t'ang, who has held that post for some time, has been promoted by Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao to the Chief Commissionership of the Likin Bureau of Kiangsu province, and his post in the Foreign Bureau has been given to Taotai

Hai Nai-ch'ang, who has only recently been promoted from the rank of prefect to that of a Taotai.

Bubonic Plague in Foochow.

A Foochow letter reports that the bubonic plague is exceedingly severe just now in that city and that the plague is worst in the district to the north of the foreign Settlement. It is estimated that several hundred persons have already succumbed to the dread disease within the past month.

15th June.

Observing Neutrality Laws.

A Tientsin dispatch states that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has received news from General Yang stationed at Jiao that certain persons, purporting to be Japanese agents, have been recently actively recruiting Chinese in the vicinity of Chiaoyang, a district in Jiao territory, with the object of forming them into so-called Hungtutse regiments. These regiments are designated "Chengyi-chun," or Army of True Patriots, and it is reported that already fifteen hundred men, or three battalions, have been enrolled. When Viceroy Yuan heard of this, his Excellency immediately wired instructions to the military authorities that Jiao being at present considered as within the neutral line of the Chinese Empire, it is not permissible by international law to allow Jiao to be made the recruiting ground for either of the belligerent Powers. All Chinese officials within neutral territory are therefore commanded not only to stop such recruiting but to disperse, by force if need be, any body of men unlawfully assembled therein.

The Spirit of Progress.

It appears has also taken possession of many of the great Mongol princes and nobles who owe allegiance to the Dragon Throne. Last year the Prince of Alaisin, chief of one of the principal Mongol "Leagues," or combination of tribes, passed through Shanghai en route to the Osaka Exhibition in company with two sons of the enlightened Manchu Prince Su, after having first visited Hong-kong and Singapore. We hear now from Peking that the young Prince of the Turbat Mongols—the largest and most powerful league of the Mongols occupying that large tract of territory on the North-eastern frontiers of China—having recently drawn up a number of very intelligent suggestions to the Throne for the reorganisation and reform of the entire Mongol nation and the development of Inner and Outer Mongolia, declared that to do this properly a number of Mongol princes and nobles should be given permission to travel abroad, to get ideas and obtain a modern education by personally visiting foreign countries and studying their institutions. What seemed to be the most practicable institutions of each country visited should then be selected for introduction into this scheme of reorganisation of the Mongol nation and so secure true progress for the Empire. In view of this therefore, the Prince of the Turbat Mongols declared his willingness himself to go abroad to study. This memorial was received by the Throne without comment, but when a few days ago the young Mongol Prince applied, as a first step in his proposed education, for permission to go to Japan, the reply of the Grand Council was that, as Japan is at war with Russia, it would not be politic for any Chinese princes to visit Japan at the present juncture, in order not to give rise to suspicions on the part of the Russians that the bias of China lies on the side of Japan. Disappointed in this, the Prince of Turbat has lately told his friends that, since he is determined to travel abroad, he is considering the advisability of visiting the United States and taking en passant the St. Louis Exposition, "provided always that the U. S. Customs officials refrain from trying to stop him and his retinue and do not seek to place indignities on his party."

Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao.

according to a Nanking dispatch, returned to that city, from an inspection of the troops at Chinkiang and vicinity, on the 15th instant. After visiting Kiangyin his Excellency intended to have returned to Nanking at once owing to the receipt of an urgent telegram, but the next day matters having developed in another direction Viceroy's immediate return to Nanking was not necessary, with the result that his Excellency also visited Chinkiang, Woosung being the only place left out in his tour of inspection.

An Anticipated Transfer of Viceroys.

A Canton dispatch states that it is reported in mandarin circles in that city that the Empress Dowager is credited with a desire to make Viceroys Ts'ên, of the Two Kuang provinces, and Wei, of the Liangkang, exchange posts, owing to the decidedly weak character of the latter in dealing with matters "requiring backbone."

16th June.

After the Recent Russian Retreat.

at Hsiuyen and abandonment of that city, they have, according to native reports from the North, been strengthening the forces stationed along the railway from Niuchiatun and Tashulchuo to Liaoyang. At the first-named station there are now no less than 1,200 Russians with about twenty, old guns, but from recent evidences these troops, in spite of their large number of guns, are said to be ready to bolt upon the first signs of an approaching Japanese force.

Assessed Hungtutse.

The "Sinwên-pao" has the following:—The Russian authorities at Harbin and Kirin during the month of March last enrolled as special scouts all the Hungtutse bandits whose homes lie in the region between those two cities. As for two months and more these Russified Hungtutse displayed perfect docility and readiness to obey the orders of their employers, the latter appeared to have plenty of confidence in the fidelity of their allies. These men were accordingly employed on various confidential services which seemed to have been performed to the general satisfaction of the Russians. Hence it is not surprising that about three weeks ago these Hungtutse were dispatched to the north-eastern portion of Mongolia for the purpose of procuring horses, cattle and grain for the use of the Russian forces in Harbin and vicinity. No sooner, however, did the bandits find themselves at liberty to roam about at will under the aegis of the Russian flag, and had procured enough horse to mount every one of their number, than they deserted their employers and started to do as much harm as they could to their cause. The latest to hand about the doings of these ex-Russian Hungtutse is that they have been making things "hot" for the Russian railway guards to the north of the Liaotung Peninsula, tearing up rails and sleepers ad libitum, and capturing Russian couriers carrying dispatches, who happened to be within the scope of their operations.

It is reported from North Chinchou that some five hundred Hungtutse were seen on the 11th instant some twenty-five miles to the north-west of Newchwang, apparently making their way towards the Russian military post of Anshanchan. The remarkable thing about this band of Hungtutse was that each man had no less than from three to four magazine rifles hanging from his saddle, which leads one to suspect that they must have been making a successful raid upon some Russian military stores.

A Sensible Command.

A Peking dispatch states that the Empress Dowager has commanded that in view of the present crisis there be no extraordinary celebrations held in November next on the occasion of her seventieth birthday anniversary.

sary; that the Tartar Generals, Viceroy and Governors of provinces are to be excused from sending representatives bringing tribute; and that all useless expenses shall be stopped. On the date of her Majesty's birthday all that will be required of the princes, nobles, and ministers at Court will be that they appear to pay their congratulations; they shall be attired in the usual full-dress Court costumes only, and no more.

THE NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

	Tls.	\$
Previously acknowledged...	12,816	1,275
R. Carr, Esq.	10	
P. Massey, Esq.	10	
L. Midwood, Esq.	25	

Total.....Tls. 12,861 \$1,275

FIRES.

About 10 p.m. on Friday seven bells rang out for a fire in the Bubbling Well District. The Deluge found the scene of the outbreak first and got a stream on before any other company. The fire broke out in a small native house in an alleyway between Peking and Chefoo Roads, close to Lloyd Road. The flames only spread to the first floor of the next house, so that one house was burnt and one damaged. While the brigade was on its way home the bell tower man gave a five-bell alarm for a fire in French town. The firemen were promptly on the spot and found a small shop in an alleyway off Rue Touranne ablaze. The French Company put on a stream. The assistance of the other Companies was not required.

At 7.20 p.m. on Saturday a fire was discovered at the back of Messrs Hung Chong's old premises, which are being rebuilt after the Fuh-lee fire. The Mih-ho-loongs had their truck out before the alarm went, their foreman having seen the fire. Meanwhile the fire was reported to the police and soon whistles were going and the alarm started. The fire broke out on the edge of the roof, at the side furthest from Nanking Road, and as two coolies were working on this roof they were arrested on suspicion. Only two streams were put on by the Mih-ho-loongs and Deluges respectively and in about ten minutes the fire was under. The bluejackets, who were on the way to the jetty after their sports wanted to render assistance but there were so many eager helpers that they impeded rather than assisted the firemen. As there was no furniture in the building very little damage was done, a small portion of the roof only being burnt.

At 7.20 p.m. on Monday a Chinese constable reported a fire at 1415 Fokien Road. The alarm was at once sounded, but the flames had obtained a good hold before the Brigade arrived. The shop in which the fire broke out was a native medicine shop and the outbreak was caused by some charcoal falling into a basket of dried medicine. As it was evident that there was very little chance of saving the shop the firemen concentrated their efforts upon the adjoining buildings which they succeeded in saving from the flames. Nos. 414, 415, 416, Fokien Road (all one shop) were burnt out. Nos. 412 and 413 were damaged by water. Nos. 414-6 were insured for

Tls. 4,000 with Dodwell & Co., Nos. 412-3 with the National Insurance Co. for Tls. 1,200.

At 0.35 p.m. on Tuesday the fire alarm rang four strokes for an outbreak in No. 20, Szechuen Road. The Brigade was promptly on the spot and it was found that a fire had broken out in a small room at the back of the house, used as a consulting room by Dr. Naishame, a Japanese dentist. One stream put on by the Mih-ho-loongs sufficed to quench the outbreak. The only damage done was to the walls and furniture in this room. It was lucky that the alarm was given promptly as there were two large opened tins of kerosene in the room which, had the brigade arrived a little later, would undoubtedly have taken fire and probably caused a very big blaze. The contents of the house were insured for Tls. 3,000.

MURDER IN LOUZA.

A most deliberate murder took place in the Louza district in the early hours of Sunday morning. A native living at 53, Swatow Road reported at the Police Station at about 2.30 a.m. that a shot had been fired at a man living in his house. Detectives were soon on the spot, and found a man known as Hassan Goolab lying in a pool of blood in the compound of this house, with several wounds about the body. He was at once taken on an ambulance to the Shantung Road Hospital, where the native doctor who was in charge, pronounced that life was extinct. Deceased was a British subject, the son of Indian and Chinese parents and a native of Kiukiang. His wife, a Kompo woman, said that about 2 a.m. several natives knocked at the door of her house, and demanded admission. Her husband opened the door, and was shot at by someone outside in Foochow Road. He tried to regain the entrance, but before doing so he was shot at several times, and he failed to open the door which had been closed behind him. A woman standing at the door of No. 336, Foochow Road was wounded by one of these shots. She was promptly sent off to the Shantung Road Hospital for treatment.

The body was removed to the Shantung Road mortuary, where it was examined by the Coroner and Dr. Marsh on Sunday. The murdered man had several brothers and sisters in Shanghai. The police have so far no clue to the identity of the murderers.

Facts already ascertained point to a deliberately planned murder, carried out under the most brutal circumstances. The body, when seen on Monday at the Mortuary, bore no fewer than seven wounds—one a slight flesh wound in the left arm, two others in the back, with no exit, and four in the left leg, which was practically shattered. The wounds were evidently caused by bullets from weapons of different calibre, three at least, and the fragments of spent bullets discovered also bear witness to the fact that there must have been several assailants.

The house where the tragedy occurred is numbered 53 in Swatow Road, but on that side it opens on to a native alleyway, and the front is really to Foochow Road, on the southern side near the Race Course end. It is an ordinary native house, the last but one in a row. The narrow wooden door from the street has the marks of two recently-made gimlet holes as though an endeavour had been made to tamper in this way with the lock and effect an entrance without the inmate's knowledge. But whether attracted by the noise of this manoeuvre,

or by a tap at the door, it would appear that deceased came to the door and partly opened it. Then, it was, apparently, that he received the first wound, the one on the arm. He seems to have hurried back through the house past the small kitchen, past the rickety stairway to the upper rooms, past his box-like sleeping berth, through the larger open room at the rear and into a small yard communicating through double-wooden doors with the alleyway already mentioned. These doors are fastened by an upright pole secured by a wooden latch or peg. It is probable that deceased was endeavouring to unfasten these doors and so escape, when he received the two wounds in his back. A great patch of blood marks the place just inside the doors where he fell and all around on the stone paving, on the doors and walls, appear the marks of revolver shots.

The deceased man was an Indian-Chinese, who always wore foreign clothes about the Settlement. He was, it is said, at one time a member of the famous Kolahui Secret Society, and during the Boxer troubles was arrested in the interior as one of the malcontents who were making mischief. Afterwards he severed his connection with the Society and suspicion points in that direction and to revenge as a motive to explain the murder. There will be, no doubt, a most searching inquiry, but the fact that such a murder can take place in the heart of the Settlement once more raises the question of the advisability of arming our foreign police officers with something more effective than a truncheon. None of them, as it happened, was in the immediate locality at the time of the murder, but a single unarmed foreigner would not under any circumstances have stood much chance with a gang of desperadoes such as appear to have been concerned in this case.

The body was removed from the mortuary on Monday and interred according to the Mohamedan rites.

WAR NOTES AND NEWS.

15th June.

The most graphic account that has yet been written of the actual state of affairs in Port Arthur in the early days of May, following the blocking of the harbour-mouth, comes from the pen of Mr. Nemirovitch Danchenko, a Russian war correspondent who, at great personal danger, managed to escape from the fortress and get away to Liaoyang. When the siege began, the inhabitants did not seem greatly perturbed and enjoyed the fine weather and the band on the boulevard as if nothing unusual were proceeding. Even the news that communication with the north was cut off, that the railway had been intercepted and bridges blown up, left the town "singularly undepressed." "The military officers and men talked of nothing except a second siege of Sebastopol, although as a matter of fact Sebastopol had never been cut off from its communication on the land side. 'We can die like our forefathers' was the universal sentiment expressed. The Chinese continued working as usual for the most part, very few of them attempting to escape. It seems that the sole defence of the Russian stronghold is General Kondratenko. He knows no rest, and is ceaseless in his activity. The utmost vigilance prevails throughout the fortifications, and the energy displayed by every one, from highest to lowest, is marvellous. No one is now admitted to Port Arthur. The women from Dalny, which was doomed to destruc-

tion, sought shelter here, but were not allowed to remain any later than Friday of last week." The correspondent adds that beyond Cape Terminal the Japanese were landing immense stores of rice and siege guns. He records that they fired on Russian sentries and "later, finding one of them killed, a Japanese took off his tunic, rolled it up, placed it under his head as a pillow, and then reverently crossed the dead man's arms over his breast."

Announcing the issue of the war loan, which is "to enable Russia to be in the same financial position at the end of the war as now," the St. Petersburg Government made the following official declaration:—"The war which broke out in spite of the peaceful intentions of Russia found the finances of the Empire in a satisfactory condition. The effective capital of the Exchequer, which at the beginning of the year amounted to 182,000,000 roubles, has been more than doubled up to the present by reason of the diminution of the Budget expenses. Now the whole sum at the disposal of the Exchequer exceeds 300,000,000 roubles."

The "Kobe Chronicle" places on record the following incident in connection with the storming of Kinchou. "In the course of the march four men who served as standard-bearers with the troops under Colonel Obara, were shot down during a period of thirteen hours. The first standard bearer was Ensign Kishi, who was shot in the leg shortly after 5 a.m., about 2,300 metres from Kinchou. The plucky ensign, however, continued to walk. He at last had to give in, but before he was carried away on a stretcher, handed the standard to Ensign Esawa. Shortly afterwards Esawa was shot in the lower jaw and also in the arm, and transferred the standard to Ensign Sato. Sato was wounded by a shell, and his successor, Ensign Nomura, was shot in the right arm about 4 p.m. At this time Colonel Obara was also wounded, the regiment being now within 600 metres of the enemy's position. The Colonel was hit, but his life was saved by the bullet striking the peak of his cap before touching his forehead. The enemy appeared to concentrate their fire on the standard throughout the action, and it was literally riddled with shot."

The "Pobieda" is most unlucky. Disabled at the time the Petropavlovsk was sunk, she made Port Arthur in safety and was repaired. The "Harbin Daily News" now quotes from a report of Viceroy Alexieff that while attempting to berth in the anchorage for battleships, she struck a mine laid by the Japanese and drifted into the harbour, again damaged. This incident took place between the 6th and 12th ult.

Prince Khilkoff, Russian Minister of Public Works and Railways, has been visiting Mukden and Liaoyang.

The Peking correspondent of the Tokio "Asahi," in describing the fortifications which the Russians have been building at Mukden, and their defence works in the nature of bridges and roads, mentions that the Chinese Governor Tsang is organising a fire brigade of 480 men and six engines for fear the Russians may fire the town before evacuating it.

Military law has been enforced throughout the districts in the neighbourhood of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Lieutenant-General Nadaloff at Harbin has been appointed an administrator for that purpose.

The following note is from the "Japan Times":—"Yesterday a statement was issued by the Foreign Office on the correspondence that recently took place between the Imperial Government and the French Legation concerning the Russian allegation that our troops fired upon a Russian hospital train at Pulantien shortly after our army occupied that place early in May. As we mentioned at the time, the fact was quite the other way, for it transpired that the Russian troops on the train in question first opened fire

upon the Japanese detachment; that the train, when it first appeared in sight, had no mark whatever on it indicating that it was for hospital use; that when the Japanese troops replied to the Russian fire, the train displayed a Red Cross flag and stopped; but that when our troops were proceeding to examine the train, the latter suddenly resumed motion and escaped at full speed. Further, it has since transpired from sure intelligence derived from other quarters that the above-mentioned train was full of Russian civil officials and troops all in normal health. These facts were brought to the notice of the French Minister by our Foreign Office in its reply (23rd May) to his communication (16th May).

The "Japan Times" quotes the following telegram under the well-deserved heading, "A Splendid Tribute to the Japanese".—London, 9th May.—It is acknowledged here that the work of the Japanese navy in closing Port Arthur harbour culminated in a demonstration of heroism almost unrivalled in history. The glorious character of the achievement is acknowledged at the Russian Embassy as freely as at the British Admiralty. "Such deeds," said a high official of the Czar to a "Daily Star" correspondent, "transcend national and racial horizons and must be regarded as enriching the idealism of mankind." "Santiago multiplied many times" is the verdict of British sailors. It is felt that the Japanese have set a new standard before the navies of the world. The prediction is heard that these acts will stimulate the officers and men of all the sea Powers and tend to elevate naval warfare in the future to a plane of energy and daring hitherto rarely attained. It is pointed out that no element was lacking to add to the peril and dramatic splendour of the blocking operations of the Japanese. They steamed at full speed into the face of mines, booms, machine guns, batteries and torpedoes in the midst of a raging sea. Behind, Admiral Togo was signalling the blocking detachment to abandon the task owing to the great odds against its success, but the men entrusted with the work never looked back. These deeds are causing those who prate of the "yellow peril" to speak more loudly than ever, but the average Briton seems to hold that the Japanese deserves to beat the Slav because he has demonstrated his superiority in politics, social integrity, morals, and brains.

16th June

From the deck of the Haimun, the "Times" correspondents have been sending home by wireless telegraphy some interesting, and really marvellous, "news." The boat has not been allowed to enter the zone of war operations, but, from the top of the mast perhaps and with the aid of a telescope, the correspondents have secured "an exact statement of the conditions which prevail in the Japanese camps." At the time the telegram was dispatched, General Kuroki was still at Fenghuangcheng, the Third Army was being landed, an entire army had also been landed at Antung to guard the communications against the raiding Cossacks, there had been considerable sickness in the Japanese camps, and "General Oku's army shows but small success." This was just before Kinchou. The correspondents have ascertained that the garrison in Port Arthur amounts to 10,000 soldiers and 7,000 bluejackets, and that supplies are such that it cannot be starved out. The Japanese forces in southern Manchuria were estimated at 150,000 men.

The "Japan Daily Herald" hears in a roundabout way from a Russian officer that the Russian plan is to retreat to Harbin and remain there until more troops arrive, and then make a quick and decisive campaign southward. The late summer rains commence soon and then campaigning will be all but impossible.

The same paper quotes a London dispatch of the 14th ult. as follows:—"The mediation or some other expedient ending the war has entirely disappeared. The best that Russia's friends now hope for is that the struggle will continue until the exhaustion of both sides results in a situation where victory is impossible for either side. Meantime, the internal disaffection in Russia is rapidly becoming acute, but there is no danger that this will take a violent form in the near future. The military power in the hands of the authorities is far too great for the possible success of such a movement. The revolutionary propaganda has already received an immense impetus and is affecting nearly all classes. The most loyal people are exasperated by the recent events, and resent being treated as children by the Government in disclosing facts piecemeal in regard to Russian land disasters. Typical comment from Kieff is: 'We have known for some time that we have no admirals; now we learn we have no generals. God help us when we have a bigger enemy than Japan to face.'"

The steamer Manchuria, confiscated from the Russians, was to leave Yokosuka on the 12th inst., having on board a number of foreign naval officers and war correspondents, members of both Houses and representatives of Tokio and Osaka papers, who are allowed to inspect the front. The foreign officers are the Naval Attachés to the British, United States, German, Swedish, French, Italian and Austrian Legations in Tokio.

According to a St. Petersburg report, the defenders of Port Arthur are not so much in need of ammunition as of ballooning equipment for observation purposes, and the desperate attempt to get an "ammunition" train through last month was really an attempt to smuggle in this much-needed outfit.

The "Japan Gazette" translates a dispatch to the "Asahi" which states:—"The Japanese troops entering Dalny started to extinguish the fire with dispatch and succeeded in checking the flames before more than one-fifth of the town was burnt. The section destroyed included the town office, school, and other official buildings near the railway station. The unofficial quarters escaped destruction. There is no locomotive left in the station and most of the freight-cars are still emitting smoke, but over 70 vans are safe. Though the large building of the town office was totally destroyed, other leading official premises are intact, such as the post and telegraph office, two electric light power stations, and the harbour office. No change is made in Dalny Hotel, Park and Club and also the Chinese Eastern Railway Co.'s office. The Russians had attempted to sweep the whole town with flames, but the fire was confined to a limited section."

The following report regarding the attack on Yongmak Station on the Seoul-Fusan railway was wired by Mr. Hori, Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications at Taipe, on the 6th inst.:—"It was announced, on the 5th inst., by telephone from Yongmak that 200 or 300 men were destroying the railway there. The secretary, accompanied by Engineer Momura, went to the place at 2.30 a.m. and, arriving at Taihyondong, a mile and a-half distant from Pussang, found the banditti attacking the buildings of the Japanese labourers employed by the Seoul-Fusan Railway Co. The men appeared to have no weapons. They had begun the attack at half-past seven o'clock on the previous night. Five of them had already been arrested and one killed at the time of the secretary's arrival. Several Japanese gendarmes and soldiers had arrived at the place and were on guard during the night. At daybreak, three of the men were detected and pursued by the Japanese but disappeared. The number of the men was not ascertained."

THE YALU OPERATIONS.

BY A CHINESE EYEWITNESS.

(Specially translated for the "North-China Daily News.")

III.

On the morning of the 2nd of May, General Baron Kuroki, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese First Army, accompanied by two Imperial Princes of the Blood arrived at Antung. The cavalry, infantry, artillery, and coolies and camp followers that had crossed the river over to the Manchurian side aggregated to the total number of between 80,000 and 90,000 men. They filled all the roads and subsequently the city of Antung was so crowded with the new arrivals that every available dwelling house, including large and small shops, in the city was filled to overflowing. Moreover the Japanese also set up tents and booths in the empty spaces outside the city walls where were displayed stocks of rice, flour, fish, flesh, ketchup, vinegar, oil, sugar, candles, horsefodder, horseshoes, iron rakes, spades, axes, saws, and such like hardware. Indeed, there appeared to be not a single article which might be needed in such an assembly that had not been thoughtfully prepared and provided for beforehand. Beyond the above bewildering agglomeration of needful things there seemed to be an even greater quantity of ammunition brought over in innumerable carts. And yet numberless steamers and sailing-vessels were still unceasingly carrying over everything needed by such a large army. There could not be seen a single break in the long line of these vessels as they steamed or sailed up and down stream of the Yalu River. Traders also followed in the wake of the army and even hawkers with their loads suspended on bamboo poles carried on their shoulders could be seen everywhere, so that soon after the arrival of the army at Antung there also sprang up a busy market in its neighbourhood. After the arrival of the army steps were at once taken to construct a military railway which is to be built as far as Fênghuangchéng with the ultimate intention of being extended southwards to Newchwang as a permanent way. The Japanese tell us that this line is a continuation of the Fusan-Seoul-Wiju Railway, so that in time there will be a straight line which shall connect Fusan and Tientsin, and so ultimately closely join together the three Empires of Eastern Asia, bringing great benefits to each nation alike. The Japanese also inform us that the frames of houses for the new railway as well as the sleepers and ties are all being made in Japan and will be brought over as needed so that in one or two years the whole line will be ready for traffic. As for the so-called Siberian railway in Manchuria, it will be by-and-by placed under international control and shall no longer be the property of Russia.

To revert to the fighting on the 1st of May. The remainder of the Russian troops who were defeated on the day intended at first to make a stand at Fênghuangchéng, but it seemed that they were so completely demoralised by the severe beating given them by the Japanese that they had no heart in them to do as originally planned. Especially was this the case since the victorious Japanese had captured no less than twenty-six of their superior commanding officers and over 1,200 common

soldiers, whilst of the wounded and missing it is averred that the Russians lost over 5,000 men. Further they left to the victors as spoils of war over forty guns of various calibres, innumerable quantities of small arms and ammunition, and a great number of horses, carts, and army necessities. When the defeated Russians got to Fênghuangchéng they wanted to resort to their usual barbarities such as consigning that city to the flames and the like, but the populace besought them by all manner of piteous moans to refrain and this coupled with the action of Chang Hsi-luan, the Taotai of Fênghuangchéng (also called the Taotai of the Eastern Marches) in distributing to the Russian troops, as they came up along the great road, bread and cakes, aggregating something over one ton in weight, probably purchased for the fortunate people of Fênghuangchéng immunity from fire and massacre, which fate overtook the unlucky inhabitants of Antungshien. So hungry were the Russians that the ton of bread and cakes disappeared in no time under their onslaughts, like a field of corn swept clean by a passing flock of grasshoppers. The Russians subsequently demanded more food under a threat of setting fire to the city, but they were firmly repulsed by Chang Taotai who told his unwelcome guests that he had already rendered himself, by supplying them with food, liable to the charge of having broken the laws of neutrality, and that he could do no more.

I may here state that when Chang Taotai first came to Fênghuangchéng his strict observance of the laws of neutrality in refusing to supply necessities to the Russians brought upon himself the bitter enmity of the Muscovites, inasmuch that on both the 28th and 29th of April the Russian authorities wrote in the strongest terms to the Tartar General, Tsêng Chi, demanding Chang Taotai's instant removal from Fênghuangchéng and threatening that if he still remained they would deal with him on their own responsibility. Before the Russians could do anything high-handed in the matter they themselves had to hastily clear out for fear of the advancing victorious Japanese, rendered panic-stricken as they were by the stories brought by their defeated comrades of the prowess of the victors at Kiunlienchêng. By the 4th and 5th of May the Russians had completely abandoned Fênghuangchéng. The Russian Red Cross people looking after their dying and wounded, in their anxiety to get away as quickly as possible, hurried the wounded Russians to mount the carts by their own unaided efforts. Twenty-three of them could not do it and so were abandoned in the outer courtyard of the Wên Miao, or Temple of Literature. The cries and weeping of the wounded Russians deserted by their people were pitiable indeed. The rice and grain stored up in Fênghuangchéng by the Russians and abandoned in their haste were piled up mountains high. Their quantity was really enormous, but no one ever saw the Russians distribute a single grain of this immense store to those who needed food. So hasty was the flight of these Russians that in the officers' quarters—civil and military—everything was left as it stood. Revolvers and swords and cloaks and coats of fine and rich furs were left hanging on the walls of rooms or lay in careless profusion on table, chair, and bed. Letters, dispatches, and records also were abandoned in the hasty confusion of panic-stricken flight. The only thing they found time to do appar-

ently was to set fire to a building containing a quantity of shell, and rifle racks in the Southern parade ground. In spite of this, they left intact for the victors 260 cases of smokeless powder rifle cartridges.

When the fleeing Russians got to Hsiéhlichan (Silichan) they met reinforcements marching towards Fênghuangchéng who obstructed the onward progress of the former.

Thereupon an order was issued by the Commander of the new arrivals forbidding the defeated troops from speaking to the former and ordering the latter to make for Liaoyang by another route. I also hear that when these men got to Liaoyang some of the officers of the defeated troops were court-martialled and shot. General Kuropatkin, it is reported, also commanded twenty-six Chinese interpreters belonging to the Russian regiments to be beheaded for enticing the soldiers to plunder and harass the country, thereby causing the inhabitants *en route* to secretly give assistance to the Japanese. This seems to show a desire to make drastic reforms [unfortunately, rather too late in the day now.—Translator].

The Japanese have brought their own interpreters and special officials to manage all affairs concerning relations with the inhabitants. They are especially severe on any Chinese who have previously acted as interpreters to the Russians and whom they find breaking the laws. On the 8th of May a large body of Japanese troops arrived at Fênghuangchéng and forthwith arrested two interpreters whom they confined in a room belonging to the Taotai's yamén, having selected that yamén for the headquarters of General Kuroki who was yet on his way from Antung. The Japanese then politely requested Chang Taotai to temporarily remove his quarters to the yamén of the sub-prefect of the city. No sooner had the Japanese Army got possession of Fênghuangchéng than a force was sent to Hsiéhlichan (Silichan) to reconnoitre the Russians quartered there. Thereupon the latter retreated to the important strategic post of Lienshankuan. On the 12th of May General Kuroki accompanied by the two Imperial Princes and a large staff of military and civil officers, arrived from Antung and at once took possession of the Taotai's yamén which had been prepared for him. As soon as the General had entered his quarters, he sent a detachment of his bodyguards to surround the yamén of the sub-prefects, of Fênghuangchéng, Wang An-chung by name, and then several Japanese with drawn swords entered the place and taking hold of that Chinese official hurried him off to General Kuroki's headquarters, in the Taotai's yamén, and eventually confined Mr. Wang in the Western Kiosk, within the garden of that yamén, for the space of two days and nights. No one was permitted to see the prisoner, not even members of his household. This report getting abroad the inhabitants of the city began to get panic-stricken, not knowing the reason of the sudden arrest of their sub-prefect by the Japanese. Then a large number of the inhabitants came to the Japanese headquarters to pray for Mr. Wang's release but without avail. It was not until the 14th of May that he was eventually released. Chang Taotai went and called on that day upon the Japanese officers offering to act as guarantor for the conduct of sub-prefect Wang and declaring that the latter was not guilty

of giving assistance to the Russians. In view of this the Japanese released the suspected sub-prefect.

The centre of the Japanese Army is now holding the country between Hsieh-li-chian and Sze-faitse and facing the Russian centre quartered at Lien-shan-kuan and Motienling. The opposing forces are here distant from each other some seventy li or so. The right wing of the Japanese army which crossed the Yalu at Laokuyuantse is now at K'uantiencheng and faces the Russian left at Paoshih. The Japanese left wing which crossed the Yalu at Wentsokou (Mosquito ditch) holds Lungwangmiao (Dragon King's temple) and is opposed to the Russian right at Hsiuyen. Furthermore, General Kuroki sent the other day from Fenghuangcheng two large bodies of troops, one marching towards the north-east as far as a place called Lungwan, and one body to the south-west, to Shatsekang. The Russians have a body of troops, opposing the first-named Japanese troops, at Saimachi, while the Japanese at Shatsekang find themselves opposed at Tat'angkou by another body of Russians. There have been almost daily skirmishes between the scouts and cavalry of the above-named four bodies of belligerents with varying success to either side. But the day before yesterday during a fight at Waich'akou, the Japanese scouts finding themselves hard pressed were on the point of defeat, when suddenly there appeared on the scene a body of armed Chinese country people who coming to the help of the Japanese poured several sharp volleys into the Russians who in their turn therefore had to retreat.

When the Japanese force mentioned in the preceding lines approached Kuantien, it so happened that the district magistrate, or chihhsien, of that city, a Manchu of the name of Yung Hsi, was the unwilling host of a number of Russian officers, whom from obvious motives of policy he had been compelled to entertain at luncheon in his yamen on that day. While the unwelcome guests were appeasing their hunger a number of their soldiers rushed into the dining room calling out that the Japanese were coming into the city. The Russian officers were thunderstruck at the news—which showed what sort of watch their men were keeping—and fiercely declared to their host that he had betrayed them to the enemy, in which case they told him to his face that they would have speedy revenge on him and the city under his so-called jurisdiction. There was, however, no time for the enraged Muscovites to do anything to the district magistrate just then for the Japanese had by this time already entered the city-gates and were driving before them the Russian pickets and guards. The officers rushed out of the yamen into the streets accompanied by such of their men as were at hand, and during the street fighting which ensued the Russians having lost six killed fled from the city of Kuantien (or K'uantienhsien) through the North-gate. After clearing the city and immediate vicinity of all Russians that could be found, the Japanese also left the city. No sooner, however, had the Japanese gone off to a safe distance than the Muscovites came back again to Kuantien, vowing vengeance on the chihhsien and inhabitants of that city for their alleged treachery. Being backed up by his people magistrate Yung Hsi closed the city-gates and pluckily defied the Russians, calling out to them that he was determined to defend the place against the enemies of

China even to the last gasp. The Russians tried to scale the city walls and take the place by assault but were beaten back by the exasperated inhabitants led by their plucky chihhsien. Then the Muscovites set about to besiege the city, but fortunately for the inhabitants, the couriers sent by them to the Japanese camp to appeal for succour, succeeded in leading back the Japanese who, by the way, had also heard the firing between the Chinese and Russians and were even then preparing to return to Kuantien. As soon as the Russians perceived the Sun flag of Japan waving in the distance and rapidly approaching, the former performed their usual tactics of retreating and making themselves scarce wherever there is any sign of a Japanese soldier in the neighbourhood. Arrived at Kuantien, the inhabitants earnestly besought the Japanese Commander of the detachment to leave a garrison with them, for fear the Russians should return again to the attack. So earnestly did the inhabitants plead with their deliverers that the Japanese Commander finally consented to leave a small force to help the people to defend their city against the Russians.

On the 15th of May while the Russians at Saimachi (Horse competitions Market) were marching to attack the Japanese post of Lungwan (Dragon Bend) which, it may be recalled, faced the former named place, the Russians in passing a thickly wooded knoll, not far from Lungwan, were suddenly attacked by a body of country people armed with the "T'ai-ts'ang," or two-men breechloading rifle (which fires a one ounce, or an ounce and a half slug from a correspondingly large cartridge, very much like the old patterned Winchester repeating carbine cartridge of the early Eighties.—Translator).

The Russians were completely surprised and thrown into confusion, and this speedily became a disastrous rout as soon as the Japanese came up from Lungwan and charged the enemy with the bayonet. The Japanese hotly pursued the fleeing Russians right up even to the verge of the entrenchments at Saimachi. Here there was a general mix-up, the belligerents fighting hand to hand. So close were Japanese and Russians to each other that the Russian artillerymen and troops behind the entrenchment did not dare to fire for fear of hitting their own people in the mêlée, but when it was perceived that the pursuers seemed to be bent upon entering the entrenchments pell-mell with the pursued, the command was given to start firing from the entrenchments with the result that large numbers of Russians were slain and wounded by the shot and bullets of their own comrades at short range. The Japanese having also lost heavily by this indiscriminate and certainly barbarous method of stopping an enemy had to retire at last, and so Saimachi was saved from capture. After the Japanese had returned to their own encampment, the Russians, smarting from the effects of their defeat, marched into the villages situated near the vicinity of the wooded knoll where the ambush had taken place, and savagely vented their wrath upon whatever able-bodied native they could get hold of, killing and slaying in revenge some thirty odd Chinese whom they charged with being members of the country militia (Hsiang-t'uan) and concerned in making the ambushed attack. The foregoing incidents happened in the region lying to the north-east of Fenghuangcheng (Phoenix city).

The Russians in the region to the south-west of Fenghuangcheng, such as

those stationed at Tatungko: (Great Eastern Ditch), Tsumushan (Bamboo and Woo Hill), Hsiaoshih (Little Market) and the like, all retreated to Takangsheng (Great House) where General Mischensko had his headquarters, when the Japanese crossed the Yalu in force. Some 300 Japanese cavalry scouting in that direction were driven back by General Mischensko, but when the former returned soon afterwards in larger force the Russians retreated to Hsiuyen. As for some 4,000 odd Russians in the vicinity of Takushan (Great Lone Mount) owing to "their expressed determination to die rather than to fight" (the writer's very words—Translator), their officers finding that they could do nothing with their men had no alternative but to set fire to and destroy all the extra stores of ammunition they had and then abandon the post.

On the 17th of May twenty-eight Japanese scouts leaving Takushan, came to and crossed the Yangho river. Here they suddenly came upon 300 Russian cavalry which hastily deployed with the intention of surrounding and capturing the little band of Japanese scouts. The latter retreated to the banks of the Yangho where they found their further progress cut off by the river. By this time dusk had fallen and night soon came. Just as things looked their blackest for the scouts a farm labourer of the name of Wang seeing their plight, quietly rowed a flat bottomed boat to the bank and the scouts silently crossed over in it safely to the other side. But when the roll was called it was discovered that one of the party was missing. The farm labourer Wang pluckily rowed back his boat to the other side of the river to ferry the missing scout over, but when Wang got there he found that the missing man had already committed suicide, heroically preferring to die in this way rather than to endanger the lives of his comrades by signalling to them that he had been left behind, and so discover the whole party to the enemy, who could be distinctly heard diligently searching the neighbourhood, the river being deep and rapid at that point and no boats being known to be in the vicinity—as far as the Russians were aware of it. When Wang saw how matters stood, although he stood in danger of being discovered every moment by the Russians who in their disappointment would have shot the man, without the least compunction, in spite of all this Wang pluckily landed and quietly brought back the body of the scout and his arms and accoutrements to his waiting comrades, who we may be sure gratefully appreciated this act of friendship and daring of the Chinese farm labourer.

The actors in the various incidents related above all belonged to the Japanese First Army, which I learn will not make any forward movement until the Second Army which landed at Kinchou (near Port Arthur) on the 6th of May, shall have taken possession of the Railway and started Northwards and captured Haicheng. As soon as this is done I hear there will be a joint movement of the First and Second Armies to attack Liaoyang. The immense quantities of food supplies hitherto stored by the Russians in Haicheng have, however, already been removed to Moukden.

It was the original plan of the Russians to attack the Japanese First Army on each flank from Saimachi on the North, and Hsiuyen on the South. Hence the large numbers of Russian troops assembled at these two

points and their activity in operating against the Japanese. The reinforcements for the Second Japanese Army have however landed at Takushan on the 19th of May and have started for Hsiuyuen. I also hear that in this campaign the Japanese have sent three Armies into Manchuria, and that the Third Army has already gone by way of the Northern route, the ultimate object being to unite with the First and Second Armies before Harbin. The plan of campaign was sketched out and prepared before a single Japanese soldier had left Japan for the mainland, the person mainly responsible for this work being Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, assisted by the members of the General Staff.

From what I have myself experienced and observed after careful examination, I am thoroughly convinced that in courage and dash, in discipline, and marksmanship with rifle and field gun, Japanese officers and soldiers are far and away ahead of the Muscovite officers and troops of any arm, or branch of the service. In conclusion it is only to be fervently hoped that the Japanese may continue to strictly observe the high discipline and noble bearing which distinguished them so greatly in 1894/5, during their campaign in Manchuria, and not imitate the savage barbarism and high-handed conduct of the Russians, thereby confining the admiration and sincere esteem felt for all Japanese from the first, by the masses and common people of the three Manchurian provinces.

(Concluded.)

THE THOMAS HANBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

As we intimated last Friday morning the new building for the Thomas Hanbury Coffee House at the corner of Broadway was opened on Friday. That is to say the front door was open and Mr. Maclean, the newly-arrived manager, was ready to welcome any sailors who might desire entertainment in the way of refreshment or lodging for the night. There is, however, a good deal yet to do in the way of getting in stocks and furniture and it will be a week or so before the house can be in thorough working order. However, 48 out of the 50 beds have already arrived and been put in position and any sailor staying in the house could be certain of a comfortable retreat for the night.

The new building has a long frontage to the corner, mostly facing south, and consists of a ground floor and two upper stories. On the ground floor is a bar, where beer, stout and porter besides minerals can be obtained, as well as tea and coffee. A billiard-room beyond has its table already installed. The dining-room seems a little small, but will provide accommodation for a good many meals. It connects conveniently with a commodious pantry and a quite adequate kitchen beyond. There are boys' quarters at the far end of the long corridor. On the first floor is a reading and writing room, with a pleasant outlook on Broadway, and already supplied with some periodicals. The other rooms and those on the floor above, except those reserved for the manager's quarters, are bedrooms. There are two kinds of room, smaller ones containing two beds each, and suitable for petty officers, coming ashore for a night or two, and larger rooms containing from six to ten beds each. In these larger rooms a bed for the night costs only 30 cents, while in the smaller rooms the charge is just double. So moderate is the tariff that with one of these semi-private beds and a full day's meals, the visitor will

only be confronted by a bill for \$1.50. The menus are generous as well as economical.

It should be noted that the Institution is intended for sailors only. There was quite a number of applications on Friday for accommodation from others attracted by the tariff, but not entitled to receive its benefits.

THE NEW CHINESE POSTAL TARIFF.

(CHILD'S CATECHISM.)

Ques.—My dear child, where do we find the latest tariff of the Chinese Imperial Post Office?

Ans.—In Notification No. 40, which came into force on "All Fools' Day."

Ques.—Why is fault being found with this Tariff?

Ans.—Because it is misleading, impracticable, inconsistent, irrational, dishonest, impolitic, and unprofitable.

Ques.—Why do you say it is misleading?

Ans.—Because a great number of the Postal Officers were themselves misled by it, as for instance, when they raised the price of stamps 20 or 30 per cent supposing that in future copper cash values were to rule. Also the public are misled by it daily into supposing a cheaper tariff applies to their correspondence than the Post Office will accept.

Ques.—How is the Tariff impracticable?

Ans.—Because being divided into six sections, each with a different rate of postage according to the zone in which a place may be, it demands a greater knowledge of Chinese geography than anyone possesses to say what rate may apply to any particular place.

Ques.—But might not the Post Office publish a list of places arranged according to zones and rates?

Ans.—It cannot because the main division, namely, that between the steam-zone and the others, is not a fixed one. Depending, as it does, on the rainfall, and on the enterprise, or lack of it, on the part of Steamship Companies and railway builders, it constantly varies. The impossibility of compiling such a list makes the Tariff impracticable.

Ques.—Why do you say it is inconsistent?

Ans.—Because it is constantly found in practice that the Tariff rates does not apply where, according to the wording of the document, it ought. For instance, Tariff I applies to "Treaty-port or steam-zone." Chungking is a Treaty-port but Tariff III rates are levied on Chungking correspondence. Of such inconsistencies there are many.

Ques.—In what sense is it irrational?

Ans.—Because it constantly charges double the rate for half the service rendered. For instance, let A B C be a triangle of which B, a treaty-port, is the apex, and A and C inland places. It costs half as much again to send a communication from A to B, or C to B, as it does from A to C, or C to A, although twice the distance and passing through B en route. Again, Inland-zone is defined as applying to places "where there is neither steamer nor railway conveyance, and between which postal communications are maintained by means of couriers and boats." But if an inland packet originates from, or comes to, a treaty-port, it has to pay the Steam-zone rates in addition to the Inland rates, although it travels all the way by courier and never has the least assistance from steam.

Ques.—Can you mention any particularly notable instance of irrationality?

Ans.—Yes. In certain instances the rate for parcels exceeds the rate for letters by more than half. That is Inter-zone inter-provincial parcels cost 50 cents per lb. postage, while packets up to 4 lbs. in weight can be sent to the same places as letters at the rate of 32 cents per lb.

Ques.—How do you make it out to be dishonest? Remember this is a serious allegation.

Ans.—Because by raising, without warning, the rates on packages en route to a figure beyond what the recipients were willing or were able to pay, the postal authorities obtained possession of a great deal of the public's property. Confucius says it makes no difference to the crime whether a man be killed with a club or a knife; and since the result would have been just the same had the Post Office simply appropriated the property passing through its hands, without the formality of offering to deliver it at a price which could not be paid, the word "dishonest" is by no means too strong for the proceeding.

Ques.—Why do you say it is impolitic?

Ans.—Because the rôle played in China by the Institution from which the Tariff emanates is a great one, and it is believed to be ambitious of playing a still greater. Its name for farseeing wisdom and fair dealing has hitherto been of the highest, only the general public was not in a position to know how far the praise bestowed upon it was well deserved. Postal matters, however, concern the man in the street, and it is to be feared that the launching of a scheme which is so freely open to criticism will lead the public to think the Institution in question must be sadly lacking in common sense. Were such an idea to prevail, it would react unfavourably on other schemes which might be promoted, therefore it may be called impolitic.

Ques.—In what way is it unprofitable?

Ans.—Because it gives a new lease of life to the native agencies which do the same work at cheaper rates. Its inland couriers will now travel empty-handed, which will be unprofitable.

Ques.—To whom in particular are we indebted for this absurd Tariff?

Ans.—Please, Sir, I have not learned more.

You are a good child; you have answered very well. As a reward here are some Chinese-Imperial-Treaty-port-Domestic-Inlandplace-Interzone-Interprovincial stamps to lick, and now you can go out and play.

THE NEW WEDDING.

Following the evolution of a certain modern movement, epitomised, let us say, as the "Fashions for Men" craze, our descendants of the year 2,000 A.D. will probably be treated to journalese similar to the following:—

Fashionable Intelligence.

Much interest was evinced in the highest circles in the marriage of Mr. Edwin Stubbs to Miss Angelina Higgins, both of this parish, which happy event took place on 1st April, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, No. 9, Stebbin's Rents, Lower Tooting, and it is safe to say that never in the annals of this ultra-fashionable suburb has been seen such a galaxy of youth and beauty as that which graced the espousals of this widely known and universally respected couple.

"Place aux hommes," of course, and we plunge at once "in medias res." The blushing bridegroom, who, we learn, was unavoidably detained by a not unusual attack of hysterics in the privacy of his own room, where he was being attired for the momentous occasion, did not nevertheless keep his bride waiting for more than twenty minutes—and when we consider this most trying period of a young man's existence, it is scarcely a matter for wonder perhaps, that the thought of leaving the parental roof and all so near and dear who, with him, had been sheltered from childhood's day under its protecting ægis should have deeply affected the sensitive Edwin. At ten minutes to three, however, all was in readiness, and the Registrar having been persuaded to leave the room in which refreshments were lavishly provided and presided over by Mr. Stubbs, Senior, who, at this stage of the proceedings contrived to conceal any undue elation he may have felt at the prospect of "getting off" his son, the ceremony was soon concluded. The bridegroom was attired in a sweet pair of sky-blue "trashies," a buff and magenta waistcoat embroidered with pink fleurs-de-luce and handsomely mounted with old-gold buttons, the happy effect of which was crowned by a very saucy frock coat of three-ply diagonal Angora suiting. He wore a cabbageros bouquet, let into a cerise enamel jardinière (the gift of the bride) and his tall hat (one of Messrs. Toppers' latest efforts) attracted, by its superlative gloss, the enthusiastic attention of all the assembled guests. He was attended by Mr. Samuel Wiggins, as best man, and the superb bearing of this gentleman under the trying circumstances, was the admiration of all beholders: he was frocked in a lovely vicuna Albert, chastely set off with tartan continuations, and introduced a novel effect into the tout ensemble by wearing yellow boots with patent tips and dull gold eyelets, an innovation that will probably become the rage this season. His perfectly creased inexpressibles were the envy of all his friends; they were fully ball, and the modern style of wearing the crease on the seam instead of the old-fashioned idea of being ironed fore and aft lent an indescribable charm to his dégagé appearance.

The bridegroom's father, who gave him away, was in orthodox wedding attire, but we regret to record that he was so seriously affected, presumably at the thought of parting with his only son, that he was incapable of coherent utterance, and his heartrending sobs, at times, quite dominated the somewhat husky tones of our genial Registrar.

The going-away suit was one of Messrs. Snips' happiest inspirations, being an altogether work of art, of crème-de-menthe tweed, overlaying a suggestion of furze-coloured Scotch heather mixture. The happy pair left in a growler for the Margate boat followed by good wishes, old boots, and a large quantity of damaged rice and desiccated newspaper from all the assembled guests.

There was a large number of women present.

DIOGENES.

A DRAWBACK OF EXTRA- TERRITORIALITY.

We have animadverted more than once on the injury done to the Chinese, and to the good name of foreigners, by the extortions of unscrupulous foreigners wandering about the interior, living on their wits, with whom the Chinese officials have no power to deal. The following extract from a letter dated the 30th of May describes the recent doings of one of these adventurers:—

On my arrival in Nanking I met with an Englishman called M—— who was travelling round with a few Chinese extorting money from the Chinese officials. He had made the magistrate a present of four bottles of cod-liver oil and afterwards demanded \$60 (Mex.). The magistrate very politely returned two bottles and offered \$30 which Mr. M—— refused to accept. He loitered round the yamen for four days pressing hard for the amount demanded. On the day I arrived the magistrate offered him \$35 and this he accepted and left as fast as he could. I think that this easy settlement was due to the fact that I had called on M—— the same morning and proved a little too inquisitive. I did not know that M—— had been to the yamen, but it struck me at once that there was something queer about this stranger. He told me he was out for pleasure, that he was a literary man, a paper man, who had been working himself to death in Shanghai, and was now out to recruit his health. He did not believe in missionaries, hence he had not gone near those in the city. The only missionary he knew was Dr. Guinness of Honan whose father he knew to be a first-class brewer, hence he concluded that Dr. Guinness was a good missionary. He spoke a good deal about his high connections at home, of his father's intimate friendship with a certain Sir Henry Clark—in fact all his friends at home were people of blue blood. I noticed that he lived on Chinese food, and so I invited him to dine with me suggesting that he might like a missionary dinner better than the missionaries. He accepted this invitation with thanks, but before I returned from the chapel he had left without leaving his card or a line. Instead I found that the magistrate had called in person, and expressed desire to see me. This was Saturday. Sunday night after evening service I went to the yamen to return the call, and there I learned of our friend M—— as above.

On my way to Fanch'eng I overtook him and boarded his boat once more; this time to tell him what I thought of his trade! I gave him my friendly advice to stop the business at once, which advice he thanked me for and promised to act upon, but to my surprise I saw him the next day coming into Fanch'eng with all his sails. Instead of going to the yamen he sent his Chinese friends to show me his passport, evidently with a view to convince me that he had a perfect right to travel. I noticed that his passport had been issued in Shanghai by the British Consul and stamped by the Shanghai Taotai on the 30th of March, also that it was good for eight provinces. The Nanling Hsien told me he had brought forward a "wenshu," supposed to have been issued by the Wuhu Consul and stamped by the Wuhu Taotai. If he had a "wenshu," in addition to his passport, it was no doubt a false one. Well, he left Fanch'eng under promise to go to Wuhu and from there he meant to take steamer to Shanghai, provided I thought it safe for him to do so. I did not guarantee the safety, only advised him to do it. He left at noon, I left 10 o'clock at night, and again I must have sailed by him, for when I got to Lukang on the bank of the Yangtze (I did not return straight to Wuhu, but went up the river some 20 li in order to investigate the prices of bricks for our new church) whom should I see but this selfsame M—— coming sailing up the river, evidently making for new fields in search

of silver. He was flying a red flag that looked very much like the British flag, but upon closer examination it turned out to be over so much more complicated.

On my arrival in Wuhu I learned that another missionary of our community had encountered the same man west of the Yangtze and report had it that he was collecting money for the Red Cross Society. I am writing you at some length, because I believe that a man like this ought to be written up in the Shanghai papers. If he cannot be dealt with by the proper authority, his reputation as a literary man ought to suffer, and his status among gentlemen explained, provided his position is not already so inferior that it cannot be damaged.

THE STORY OF THESIGER.

In the broad verandah of a Malay outstation bungalow four men lay outstretched in the long cane chairs of the East. Within the adjoining room a noiseless Chinese boy removed the débris of dinner, while a Malay youth clothed in spotless white with his master's crest, in silver, shining on his black stuff cap busied himself with cigars, cigarettes, long glasses and the wherewithal to fill them. Beyond the faint radiance cast by the dim verandah lamp the velvety blackness of the night rose like an ink wall, and from the surrounding jungle came the myriad voices of the night. The youngest of the party took it upon himself to break the peaceful silence of the after-dinner hour, by saying, apropos of a recent, much discussed station tragedy, "For myself I cannot see how suicide can be justified under any circumstances." And a more mellow voice replied, after a time, "Justified, perhaps no, excused, I think yes."

A silence ensued after the last speaker's remark, for it came from the British Resident, the guest for the evening, of the local District Officer, and when the Resident of a Malay Protected State speaks it behoves all lesser mortals, in that part of the world, at least, to hold their peace; wherefore the last joined cadet who had started the subject and who had, moreover, been airing his opinions on most subjects during the evening with the confidence born of extreme youth, a limited sojourn at St. John's, Cambridge, and a callow ignorance of the world, if not of the flesh and the devil, had the sense to remain discreetly silent. The Resident raised himself and looked interrogatively at his host, "You, I believe," he said, "know the story of Thesiger," and the District Officer murmured an assent.

"Still," he continued, "it may interest Mr. Green, and you," cocking his eye at the fourth member of the party, the Public Works Engineer, "didn't know him, did you?"

"No, sir," from the latter.

"Well, Thesiger was Resident Magistrate at Tanjong Ayer in, let me see, '85, and I was his junior in the Service and under him there for some time. He was a great man for dogs, and, registration of dogs being unknown in those days, the place was naturally infested with pariahs and mongrels of all sorts. He used to hunt pig with a pack of the brutes, about thirty of them, and their keep must have cost him a small fortune. One day, about nine o'clock in the forenoon, he was examining one of his pets, that had been slightly ripped by a tusker, when the cur turned and bit him—just a graze—but the skin was broken and the wound bled pretty freely. No one gave the matter a second thought, however, until tiffin-time, when a Malay came with the news that a dog had just been shot by the police which

was undoubtedly "gilah," mad, and would the Tuan send and see if it were one of his own animals. Hammersley, then a cadet, and Burrell were tiffing with us, and Burrell got up at once and went out to the bamboo enclosure where the dogs were kept: he returned in a few seconds, and with a poor assumption of being entirely at ease, said to Thesiger.

"That white pariah of yours is missing, but these fools of Malays always think a dog's got rabies if he's at all out of sorts or has a touch of the sun. Let's go and see."

We had lost all appetite for titling, so, following his suggestion, went in a body to inspect, and, sure enough it was the identical dog that had bitten Thesiger that morning, and had evidently died in an advanced stage of hydrophobia. It was a silent quartette that wended its way back to the bungalow, for we all knew—there were no Pasteur Institutes in those days at Saigon or Bombay—that unless he could get to Europe in time to be treated Thesiger was a dead man. Hydrophobia, as any doctor will tell you, may take days or even months to manifest itself in the bitten person, but, whatever the reason may be, out here the time is usually short when the wound has been a severe one. None of us were capable of settling down to work for the rest of the day, but we did what we could to help Thesiger with his official papers and packing, prior to his departure for the coast. Apparently, however, we were not adepts at concealing our thoughts, for he burst out, at length, irritably, with, "All right, you men, and now for God's sake go; I'll let you know if I feel anything wrong, but don't hang about and make me imagine things." Nevertheless, when Burrell and myself walked over to our quarters we left Hammersley to keep an eye on him, and we hadn't talked the matter over for half an hour before a peon came in with a chit, saying "Come back at once, both of you," and, needless to say we lost no time.

Before the D.O.'s bungalow stood a Malay police-sergeant, who saluted stolidly as we hurried up, and answering the unspoken query he must have seen in our faces, said: "Truly the Tuan is ill of the dog-madness; yes, it is true the native apothecary has been sent for, but it is useless, the Tuan will die at the setting of the sun."

Behind the heavy chicks that shaded the sixteen-foot verandah and the wide open recess which served as a dining room, Thesiger lay motionless on a long Penang chair; he was breathing heavily and his eyes had a curiously wide-opened, fixed expression, Hammersley, white and shaking, stood over him, and as we entered, the Tamil apothecary shuffled up to me and said in nervous disconnected sentences, "Sir, he has already had one very bad attack. I can do nothing; also my wife is sick of a fever. Master will permit me to go home."

The man was useless, they usually are in cases of emergency, so bidding him wait outside until he was wanted, I dispatched the sergeant for half a dozen Sikh police and joined the others, who, in response to a request from poor Thesiger, now apparently quite himself again, were busily employed in turning over a mass of papers hastily taken from a couple of dispatch boxes. To this day, I am amazed at the matter-of-fact way in which life-policy, will, deeds and accounts were searched for, sorted and arranged, while the man principally concerned, himself calmer than any of us, gave rapid directions regarding each of them. Not a word was spoken except in connection with family affairs and the documents before us, and after all, what could one say when we knew, none better than Thesiger himself, that death was, even then, waiting on the threshold. An hour passed in this manner before signs of a second paroxysm showed themselves in twitches of the facial muscles and the same peculiar appearance of the eyes; we persuaded him

to lie again on the long chair, and at the first symptoms of convulsions, six tall Sikhs filed silently into the room and ranged themselves around the writhing form. Time after time did he raise himself and hurl, in every direction, the men who were putting forth all their strength to hold him down while a hoarse rasping roar came from his livid lips. And, mind you, he was conscious all through that awful time. Hammersley broke down altogether when Thesiger, between two paroxysms, got down on his knees and with clasped hands implored each and all of us to let him have his revolver before the next agonising attack came on. A doctor might have chloroformed him into unconsciousness and probably would have done so, but we had neither doctor nor anæsthetic; moreover, we shrank from the responsibility of allowing him to deliberately kill himself.

During the last lucid interval, about six o'clock, he shook hands with all of us and the end came shortly afterwards, and immediately following a scene of terrible suffering, during which I remember Hammersley, who had been weeping covertly, and endeavouring to concentrate his attention on a prayer-book he had picked up somewhere, hurling the book from him as he covered his ears with his hands.—Hammersley had religious proclivities once. I believe he has lost them since that day.—Conna supervened at last, and Thesiger died while we were watching him, ignorant for some time that all was over. The Sikhs—they had stuck by him like the good men they were—saluted, as, one by one, they marched out past the couch, and the Chinese servants, hitherto invisible, came for their last orders. Outside, the sergeant patrolling the gravelled drive halted as we went down the verandah steps.

"It is finished, Tuan?" he said, "By the mercy of Allah, as I said, at sunset the Tuan died."

"That is the story of Thesiger," concluded the Resident, "and you can form your own opinion as to whether we should have been justified in allowing him to have his own way and his revolver, but for himself, knowing as he did the certainty of death and the cruel needless torture to be endured before his release came, he, I think had more than sufficient excuse for wishing to anticipate it."

H. HERBERT NOTES.

MONETARY CONDITIONS IN THE ORIENT.

Translation of leading article, specially contributed to "The Chinese Weekly" (大同報). 3rd May.

BY PROFESSOR J. W. JENKS.

The business men of the United States, on account of their business connections, have been long interested in monetary conditions in the East. The Government of the United States first became interested when it took charge of the Philippine Islands. At first the ratio between the American money paid to the soldiers and the Mexican dollar was one to two; but with the fall in the price of silver, the fluctuations in the rate of exchange began, which have continued ever since. With two currencies in circulation at the same time, with continually changing values, the troubles of carrying on business, which have become so familiar to all people who have dealings with the silver standard countries, began. In consequence the United States determined to reform the monetary system. Experts were sent to the Philippines and to neighbouring countries to study the question, and the plan was formed which has

since been adopted by Congress, and is now being put into effect. It is, in brief, a silver and copper currency maintained at par with gold, although the gold coins of the United States are legally money and United States money is sometimes used, though rarely, in local trade. Practically the only difference between the monetary system of the Philippines, when the reform shall have been completed, and that of Japan, or England, or Germany, is that in the Philippines the silver unit will be legal tender for unlimited amounts, and the circulation of gold will not be encouraged.

Mexico has for many years had a silver standard, and Mexican dollars have been the chief silver money of the East. On account of the fall in the price of silver, the Mexicans felt for a number of years that there was a stimulus to the export trade, and that, on the whole, the country gained by being on a silver standard. Later experience, however, convinced the Mexican Government that, although more products might be exported it would be at lower prices, so that continually more and more of the Mexican products were required to pay for the imported goods which Mexico consumed. In consequence it was felt that the country was being rapidly impoverished, and the government decided to make a change which would give its coins a fixed value in terms of gold.

Owing to the difficulties in which China has found herself during the past three or four years on account of the great indemnity which she must pay to the Powers, the Chinese Government has felt more and more the great disadvantage of her silver which has been used as money and which has been depreciating rapidly in value. In order to relieve herself of some of her difficulties, a little over a year ago she came to the conclusion that her monetary system also should be reformed and her silver money be given a fixed value in gold. Winter before last then, China and Mexico requested the Government of the United States to take such measures as might seem to it best to aid them in changing their monetary system. Inasmuch as it was felt that a change in the systems of those countries in the direction indicated, especially of the great Empire of China, in many respects the greatest in the world, would be of very great benefit to the trade, not merely of the United States, but of the entire civilised world, although primarily in the interest of China, the Government of the United States was glad to render all possible assistance. It seemed best to make an effort, even beyond the point suggested in the invitation, and to see if it might not be possible to bring ultimately all silver-standard countries to adopt a system which should place their monies on a parity with gold.

The difficulties arising from the fall in the price of silver had made themselves felt so strongly in the Straits Settlements, and earlier in India, that the British Government had determined to reform the currency of those countries. The reform in India was practically completed in 1899, after a struggle of some six or seven years. In the Straits Settlements a commission was appointed last year and proposed a reform there. The report of the Commission was adopted, and the Government has already begun the work of changing its old coins for new ones, with the purpose of reaching in the not distant future a gold standard.

In French Indo-China there have been felt also the same difficulties, and a government committee has studied the question there and has reached substantially the same conclusion, that that country also must be given a uniform monetary system which shall have a fixed ratio with gold. Siam, as is well known, is also attempting to give a fixed gold value to her silver coins. In consequence it seemed to the United States Government that if some harmonious action

could be secured through the governments of Europe to give to the Straits Settlements and French Indo-China a monetary system somewhat similar to the one which it was adopting in the Philippines, and if, through the sympathy of the European powers and through the assistance of their business men, China could likewise adopt such a system, one of the greatest economic reforms of the present day would have been secured. Thereafter it might be possible to bring likewise the countries of South America and others not having a gold standard upon a similar basis.

A commission appointed by President Roosevelt under an Act of Congress visited Europe to see how far action could be made harmonious. Both England and France are actively working now to give to their dependencies immediately this form of the gold standard, and all of the leading countries of Europe have expressed their sympathy with the effort of China to establish a similar system. Japan has likewise expressed sympathy with the reform here, and the Chinese Government is now actively studying the question.

In brief, the plan proposed by the United States is to secure as soon as possible for the people of China and of those other Oriental countries now on a silver basis, a currency composed of silver and copper in circulation, which, however, shall be maintained at a fixed value with gold.

A gold currency in circulation would not be suitable to the customs of the people of China or any of those countries concerned. Owing to the poverty of the people, to the very low rates of wages, and to the very low cost of living, a coin as small in value as one cash is needed for constant circulation, and where a small family may be supported for a month on, say, two or three taels, surely valuable gold coins would be out of place. Moreover the Chinese people are accustomed to silver and copper coins, and would naturally prefer them.

It is essential, however, especially for international trade, that these coins be kept on a par with gold, but it is far cheaper for the country and it is easier under present circumstances for China, to adopt a system which does not require gold for circulation.

The greatest benefit which can be secured for China, both in her internal and in her international trade is that the plan succeed. A nation with 400,000,000 people, with immense undeveloped resources, with a growing trade, and so situated that it is practically essential, in order to meet its international obligations, that its trade be increased, that foreign capital be invested in the country, and that its revenues be expanded, needs above all other business conditions, a uniform national currency stable in value.

The difficulties in the way cannot, however, be overlooked. The central Government of China has not been accustomed to exert much direct control over the provincial governments, and those governments have already, in many cases, established independent monetary systems and have issued independent paper money. This, of course, stands in the way of a national currency under central control.

The country is seriously burdened with debt, so that it will be difficult for her to bear the expense which will be required to change the present system to a better one, although, of course, the greatly added benefits of the new system will repay richly the initial cost as soon as the system is established. The political organisation of a new system with sufficient skilled help, and such as to secure the confidence of the people, is also a very difficult task.

Some classes of the people, especially local bankers and shopkeepers, might feel that their business would be injured by a system which would check exchange business. Experience has shown that the in-

crease in trade with the added facilities for making loans would more than offset the loss.

Nevertheless the Government of China is recognising strongly the necessity and the advantages of making a change. In her commercial treaties with the United States, Japan, and England, she has undertaken the establishment of a new monetary system. Besides that, the Chinese Government has already announced its intention of making such a change, and her officials have been instructed to provide practical plans. The foreign advisers of the Government, like Sir Robert Hart, the foreign Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and Tientsin, the leading business men, both foreigners and Chinese, are endeavouring to formulate plans to assist the country in this regard.

It is of prime importance that when the new system is started, it be started on the right plan, although it may well be several years before the plan can be carried through to complete success. In a movement which, when it is completed, will mean for the entire Orient sound monetary systems, and which, in consequence, will certainly improve very greatly the conditions of business throughout the East and especially in China, the students of monetary questions and all business men must be interested, and to such a movement all should be ready to render assistance.

The benefits to China, both in the way of improving her business and of relieving the burdens upon her Government, as well as in the way of strengthening her so that she may in the future easily resist any attempts at aggression, are so great that every motive both of self-interest and of patriotism ought to lead all thinking men in China to give their Government cordial support in its efforts.

TO TRAVELLERS IN JAPAN.

The following letter, which explains itself, has been sent to the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce:—

To the President of the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To persons living in Japan it seems unaccountable that because a war is waging in the Far East tourists should have turned away their feet from this land where they have always found so much to charm and to delight. During recent years the stream of travel had set steadily Japan-ward in ever-increasing volume, and simultaneously there had taken place a marked development of all the facilities that make for the comfort of tourists. Railways had been opened, vehicles of every kind had multiplied, inns had been established with special accommodation for foreigners, regions presenting new beauties had become accessible, steamship services had increased, guides' associations had been organised, the irksome necessity of carrying a passport had been abolished so that absolute freedom of travel and residence was enjoyable by all, excellent handbooks had been compiled, museums stocked with objects of ancient and modern art had sprung into existence, a Welcome Society under the auspices of noblemen and gentlemen had placed its invaluable assistance at the disposal of tourists, all the art industries of the country had made rapid strides of progress, and in every direction the attractions of the land had been enhanced. No change in any of these conditions, no dislocation of any of these facilities, resulted from the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. On the contrary, to the many

objects of interest which invite inspection in normal years, there was added the remarkable spectacle of an insular people preserving a demeanour of absolute calm and imperturbability while engaged in a struggle for life or death with the greatest of continental military Powers. Since the outbreak of this war, as well as during the period of suspense that preceded it, the quiet self-possessed attitude of the Japanese people has been a theme of constant admiration and surprise to foreign onlookers, and has been described in eulogistic terms by foreign journalists. In truth the country is just as it has always been. The Japanese people are not swayed by any frenzy of revenge, or fired by any heat of territorial ambition. They are fighting for what they believe to be the minimum of their just right; for the cause of free institutions; the cause of security against the spread of military despotism; the cause of a commercial field untrammelled for all, and the cause of lasting peace; causes which they have fervently embraced and for which they are ready to make any sacrifice. Under such circumstances this war has not impaired in the slightest degree the friendly feeling entertained by the Japanese nation for the peoples of Europe and America. On the contrary, it has greatly intensified that feeling, inasmuch as the crisis has elicited throughout nearly the whole Occident expressions of sympathy with Japan which she welcomes with profound gratitude and satisfaction. She appreciates that the purposes for which she is shedding blood and treasure have the full endorsement of the enlightened nations of the West, and she sees that by lending her whole strength to the promotion of those purposes, she has drawn greatly closer the bonds of amity between herself and the Occident. Therefore she is prepared to extend a heartier welcome than ever to all Europeans and Americans visiting her shores, and therefore also it pains her to think that possibly some doubts as to the quality of her welcome may have operated to diminish the tide of tourists usually setting toward her shores. It would be a permanent source of regret to her people that their whole-hearted espousal of the best ideals of Europe and America should have created even a temporary barrier between them and her.

Baron E. Shibusawa, President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce.

M. Doi, President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce.

J. Nishimura, President of the Kioto Chamber of Commerce.

S. Kurusu, Vice-President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.

T. Kishimoto, President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce.

M. Okuda, President of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce.

Y. Saito, President of the Kanazawa Chamber of Commerce.

N. S. W.

Some ten days back Mr. J. B. Suttor, the Commercial Representative of the Government of the State of New South Wales, the Mother State of the Commonwealth of Australia, paid Shanghai a visit, and is now staying at the Central Hotel. Mr. Suttor is armed with the highest credentials, and for twenty-four years previous to his present appointment, was employed as engineer on the N. S. W. Railways and Tramways, and has had a varied and large experience in large engineering works. Mr. Suttor is in every sense a typical Australian, and a descendant of

one of the oldest pioneer families of Australia. Since the early days of Australia, the Suttors have always played a prominent part in the political and social life of N. S. W., and have been highly esteemed by the community. At the present time a cousin of Mr. Sutor (Sir Francis Bathurst Sutor) is President of the Legislative Council of N. S. W., one of the highest positions that could be attained in Australian politics.

The Commercial Representative is very keen on commerce, and the future of his country. The State of New South Wales is marvellously rich in natural resources, and destined to be one of the greatest producing States in the world. It is Mr. Sutor's desire to do his utmost with a view to reciprocal trade in the East, and he is very hopeful of success. His sphere of operations takes in a very large field, including the whole of the Orient, and the Pacific Slope.

From a conversation with Mr. Sutor, we gather that he is greatly amused as to the alarming statements that have appeared from time to time, concerning the labour trouble in N. S. W. Mr. Sutor has practically had more to do with labour than any other man in Australia, in connection with the works carried out under his supervision, and strange to state, has not experienced the difficulties so often made public in the East. Apart from commercial interests, Mr. Sutor also reports to his Government on all matters tending to the advancement of his country, such as engineering works, and all modern and improved appliances.

If we are to judge by newspaper reports, Mr. Sutor is also an eloquent public speaker. When he was lecturing recently at Hongkong on "Australia and the British Empire," the large audience were so charmed with his oratory, that he was asked, amidst applause, to continue for half-an-hour beyond the allotted time. Kobe, Japan, is Mr. Sutor's official address, and he is returning thither in a few days, and hopes to get back to Shanghai again shortly.

MIXED COURT ECCENTRICITIES.

At the Mixed Court on the 9th instant, before Mr. Wang (Deputy Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. Barchet (U. S. Assessor), three tipaos, of Nos. 9, 10 and 12 districts, were summoned to appear on a charge of allowing a number of trees, the property of the Municipal Council, to be broken and damaged on the Gordon, Avenue, and Robinson Roads, on various dates during May and June. Only two of the tipaos appeared, and these, without any remark or qualification by the Bench, were fined \$20 each and ordered to give bonds for the future good behaviour of the natives of their districts. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of the tipao who had failed to answer the summons.

On Tuesday this tipao was brought before the same Magistrate and Assessor on a Mixed Court warrant to answer the original charge. On this occasion, however, both Assessor and Magistrate said they did not see how the tipao could be made responsible for the conduct of the natives of the district, and expressed the opinion that the police of the district should keep their eyes open and arrest the actual offenders. In spite of this expression of opinion, the tipao was fined \$20, half of which was directed to go to the Court funds.

Now, if the last-mentioned tipao was held to be not responsible, for what reason was he fined? On the other hand, if the two tipaos who meekly obeyed the summons in the first instance were fined \$20 and ordered

to give bonds for the future good behaviour of their villagers, how is it that the third tipao, who in the first instance set the Court at defiance, refusing to obey its summons, and had to be arrested on a warrant, was found not responsible, but fined \$20 and set free without any bond?

Should the same three tipaos be again brought before the Court on a similar charge, it follows that two of them must forfeit a sum of money under their bonds in addition to any punishment inflicted for the second offence; but what will be done in the case of the third tipao?

Law Reports

H. B. M. CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 14th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.
(Acting Assistant Judge.)

THE CENTRAL STORES, LD.,
v. W. M. HARVIE.

William Morrison Harvie was sued by the Central Store, Ltd., for \$94.72 for goods supplied to him during July and August 1903.

Mr. A. H. Campbell said that he had instituted this suit by the instructions of the directors of the Company, and he held chits in support of the claim. The chits were chiefly for wines, spirits, cigars and aerated water. Defendant had bought two or three drinks at a time, as the case might be, over the bar. He used to come in every day, or frequently.

His Honour asked Mr. Campbell if he had ever heard of the Tippling Act.

Witness said he had not.

His Honour said that this case was like one for which the Tippling Act provided. The bearing of this Act had often been discussed in Shanghai, but it had never come properly before him. He had long ago made up his mind that when it did come before him he would give a decision on the subject. Before doing so, however, he would like to see all the chits.

Mr. Campbell said he had not brought them, but that he would do so.

In reply to his Honour, defendant admitted the claim.

Mr. Campbell said that there were many hundreds of cases of a similar nature. So long as the chit system existed at hotels for the convenience of customers, questions of this kind would crop up from time to time. If an adverse decision were given, the question would arise whether chits should be stopped, or whether they should be accepted at the risk of the proprietors. It would be hard on the hotels, as many persons' chits were accepted in perfect good faith—and many persons found themselves unable to pay their chits. It might be law, but it would not be equity, for it would be very hard on the hotels. Under such circumstances it would be inevitable that a large number of bad debts would be incurred in the course of the year, and the hotel owners would be forced to consider whether it would not be advisable to abolish chits altogether. If at the end of a year it was found that there were a number of bad debts, chits would probably be abolished, but if there were not so many they would probably be kept up. He trusted his Honour would take all this into consideration.

His Honour said that he would adjourn the hearing and that at the next sitting, Mr. Campbell would be given

an opportunity of saying all he wanted to. Of course the argument was that people who did not require to be sued would still be allowed to sign chits, while it was the object of the Act to protect those who could not pay from being sued.

Mr. Campbell said that the difficulty was to find those persons out.

His Honour remarked then that was against Mr. Campbell, because it was then a case of giving credit to people he knew nothing about.

The further hearing was adjourned until Saturday at 10.30.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 10th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. H. E. RAILTON.

This morning, H. E. Railton, agent, of No. 29 Szechuen Road, was charged with allowing his dog to be at large unmuzzled on the 7th inst.

Mr. Railton admitted the facts, but urged that there had been no carelessness on his part. It had been lying half dead for three days on some straw in the yard, with the mafoo watching it. It could not walk. The police dragged it along. His wife went and got it from the policeman before he got to the station. They would have paid the fine of \$10 then, but he did not think they ought, as it was not carelessness. When the dog was well, it always wore a muzzle. In this case it was quite close to his compound.

Sikh Policeman No. 226 deposed that a foreigner drew his attention to this unmuzzled dog, which was out on the road near the Dispensary. He caught it and sent it by a Chinese constable.

Chinese Policeman No. 137 deposed that while taking the dog to the police station a foreign lady came in a risha, shook him by the coat, pinched his hand, and took the dog away. She went into the Charge Room.

Inspector Matheson pointed out that what the defendant had been asked to pay was not a fine, but the redemption fee of ten dollars.

His Worship said the police could not possibly be called upon to consider whether a dog was twenty yards or a mile away from its owner's compound. When found on the public road, unmuzzled, and especially when his attention was directed to it by a foreigner, the policeman was bound to take it up. It was invariably the excuse of the owner that it was not his fault; that it was the fault of the mafoo, or of the dog coolie, or somebody else. In this case, the dog being sick, it was more than ever desirable that the police should have taken charge of it, for fear of rabies. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

R. v. JAMES KITE.

James Kite, who arrived from Hangchow on the evening of the 10th, in the custody of Inspector Murphy, was charged with unlawfully wounding J. Steinacher, a Customs employee at that port, on the 7th inst.

Inspector Murphy handed in a dispatch from the Hangchow Taotai.

The case was remanded until 2 p.m.

On resuming, Mr. Morgan Phillips appeared for accused.

Timothy Murphy, sworn—I am inspector of police at Hangchow. I am employed by the Chinese Government to look after the foreign Settlement. At 12.20 a.m. on the 7th inst. Messrs. J. Steinacher and W. O. Pinkerton came to my quarters and called me. Mr. Steinacher stated that he had been accidentally shot by Mr. Kite; that he had received a wound in the leg while trying to

disarm the man. He had come straight to the police station to report the matter to me, and he asked for police protection. I dressed immediately and accompanied them to the Customs. Steinacher went to his quarters; Pinkerton, I believe, went on to the jetty. I remained on the road in front of the Customs House. After a little time Kite appeared, coming from the direction of the Customs quarters. When he came out he was holding a revolver in his right hand. I immediately arrested and disarmed him. On taking him to the police station I searched him and found a box containing 29 cartridges. I locked him up and at 6 a.m. reported the matter to the Hangchow Taotai, also to the tide-surveyor at the Customs. At 11 a.m. the magistrate of the foreign Settlement came out from the city and informed me he was going to see the Commissioner of Customs. In the afternoon at 2 p.m. the magistrate sent for me and told me that he had seen the Commissioner of Customs who told him that Mr. Kite was no longer in the Customs, that he did not wish to have anything to do with the case. I advised the magistrate to return to the city and send a telegram to the Consul at Ningpo. The Taotai sent a dispatch to me telling me to bring Mr. Kite to Shanghai. No telegram was sent. (Revolver and cartridges produced.) The revolver when I took it away had 5 empty cartridges, recently fired, in it. I extracted a loaded one which had missed fire. My quarters are about 100 yards from the Customs.

By his Worship—Accused was under the influence of drink and very excited when I arrested him.

By Mr. Morgan Phillips—Mr. Steinacher was perfectly sober.

By his Worship—Accused made some rambling statements about being ill-treated by his brother officers. He said this when I arrested him.

In reply to his Worship, witness said he proposed to call as witnesses Messrs. Steinacher, Pinkerton and Christoffersen, all of the Customs.

Mr. Phillips said that accused might want to call Raiteri, also of the Customs, as a witness.

His Worship—I will adjourn until next Thursday. I do not think it will be possible to have all the witnesses here at once. A further adjournment may be necessary.

Mr. Phillips applied for prisoner's release upon bail.

His Worship granted the application, prisoner to enter into his own recognisances for \$500, and to find one security for \$500.

Shanghai, 11th June.

R. C. BOH, BICHIN AND BESAWA SINGH.

These three Sikhs were brought up on remand.

Mr. G. W. King, assistant clerk of the Court, stated that a telegram received from H. B. M.'s Consul at Chefoo (Mr. O'Brien Butler) to the effect that the prosecutor, an electrician from Dalny, had left for Shanghai by the Lientsing. The charge and warrants had already been sent.

Under these circumstances, prisoners were further remanded until Tuesday, and admitted to bail in the same sureties as before.

His Worship—Apart from any question as to the guilt or innocence of these men I should like to say this in regard to the police. Whenever they do anything wrong or not altogether right they invariably hear of it, and I think it only right they should hear when they do anything good. I only communicated with Inspector McDowell at 9.30 on Tuesday evening that three Indians had arrived, whose description was not known. By 11.30 he had his hands on one of them after investigations made by him and Detective Gillfillan, and by 7.30 next morning he was able to tell me where the three were. I believe two were arrested in Pootung and the third in Carter Road and I believe these

prisoners were only three of ten Indians who arrived by the same steamer, which came in two days before the receipt of the telegram asking for the men's arrest.

Shanghai, 14th June.

R. C. BOH SINGH, BICHEN SINGH, AND BESAWA SINGH.

His Worship said that the prosecutor in this case was now in Shanghai, but as he had failed to come at 10 as ordered, the case would be adjourned until 2 o'clock.

When the case was called on in the afternoon,

His Worship caused it to be intimated to the prisoners, through the interpreter, that since their last appearance, he had received a dispatch from the British Consul at Chefoo, containing the original warrant and the information sworn to by the prosecutor Sigmund Sissowics. These papers accused the prisoners of having stolen a Japanese box, containing two watches, a silver cigarette case, a gold ring and several other articles.

One of the prisoners said he did not know anything of the matter; the others said nothing.

Detective-Sergeant Gillfillan, sworn, said that on Monday afternoon he went to Pootung and searched the boxes of two of the prisoners. One was at the cigarette factory, the other at the cotton mill. He found nothing corresponding to the description of the property said to have been stolen at Chefoo. All the prisoners had relations in Shanghai, and witness searched the boxes of several of these also, but found nothing in the nature of the articles mentioned in the charge. Prisoners came from Chefoo in the company of about ten other Indians.

One of the prisoners said that eleven Indians came down in the boat.

Sigmund Sissowics a Hungarian, whose evidence was interpreted by his Worship, sworn, said he was an electrician, from Chefoo, and formerly from Dalny. He left there on the 24th ult. from Dalny. He and two companions sent their boxes on two Chinese junks to Chefoo. There were some Chinese and Indians in the junks. Witness himself went from Dalny to Weihaiwei in a small yacht and thence in a steamer to Chefoo. In the yacht also were Mr. Soper and Mr. Nadvitski, a Russian. Mr. Soper was accidentally washed overboard in a storm on the way. The boxes were consigned to the English Consul at Chefoo. Witness wanted to go to his boxes and for that purpose went to a small hand-bag, the key of which he carried with him, to get out the keys of the larger box. The smaller was a Japanese box, and in this there had been several keys, including that of the larger box, a silver cigarette, a gold ring with an opal stone, in a case; a black watch with a Chinese monogram, a half-silver watch, a small Chinese silver cup, a small ivory card-case and a paper box containing neckties. A chronometer was missing from the hand-bag and from the larger box, a sporting gun, which was seen by witness afterwards at the British Consulate, and a lady's ostrich-feather fan. There were other things gone, which he could not remember. The value of the things lost was about Rs. 250. The small handbag had been forced open. The key of the large box being missing, it was necessary to get a locksmith to open it. Witness had heard that a Chinese had accused the prisoners of opening the small box. The Chinese was employed in a hotel at Chefoo.

The prisoner, who had spoken before, stated that the prisoners brought the boxes to Chefoo and handed them to the British Consul, exactly as they received them. They were given to the prisoners by Mr. Soper, their master; they were locked and prisoners never had the keys in their possession.

Prosecutor, in further evidence, said he had also in the handbag a small leather purse with 75 gold roubles in it. That was still there, quite at the bottom. He reached Shanghai on Saturday. He had to leave next Saturday for Europe and considered the evidence against these men so slight that there was very little chance of proving that they committed the theft. The charge against them rested solely on the statement of a Chinese at Chefoo, and he had decided therefore to consider these things as lost.

His Worship said that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he had no alternative but to dismiss the charge. It was unfortunate that the matter could not be fully investigated. He felt some sympathy with the prosecutor, who had, however, seen the great difficulties in his way. The boxes were given in charge of a number of Indians and a number of Chinese, and they were also accessible in the place where they were taken at Chefoo before they were taken to the Consulate. Moreover no discovery was made of the loss till some little time afterwards. There were many ways in which the things might have disappeared, and his Worship was inclined to agree with the prosecutor that he had no alternative but to withdraw the charge. If at any subsequent time any of the property should be found and traced to these men that would be a different matter. He understood that the Consul at Chefoo was investigating the charge as against the Chinese. The prisoners were discharged.

INQUESTS.

Shanghai, 10th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS Esq. (H. B. M. Coroner for Shanghai), and Messrs. A. E. JONES, NOEL B. RAMSAY, and GORDON S. V. BIDWELL (JURY).

In re GEORGE ROLLO, DECEASED.

This morning, at the British Consulate was resumed the inquisition regarding the death of George Rollo, chief officer of the C. N. S. Ningpo.

Robert James Marshall deposed: I am a registered medical practitioner. I made a post mortem examination at half past seven of the body shown to me as that of George Rollo. The body was that of a well nourished man. There was considerable post mortem lividity.

The Coroner: What is that?

Witness: Stagnation of blood in the lowest, usually the most dependant, parts. Decomposition had set in. All the organs, with the exception of the heart and stomach, were healthy. There was chronic thickening and incompetence of the aortic valve of the heart.

The Coroner: The what valve?

Witness: The aortic valve.

The Coroner: How do you spell it?

Witness: a-o-r-t-i-c. The stomach contained a small quantity of food, and with the oesophagus and the upper part of the bowel.

The Coroner: What is that?

Witness: The gullet—from the mouth to the stomach—and the upper part of the bowel, was in a considerably congested condition. I saved the contents of the stomach and also some of the vomited material that was sent to the Mortuary. I think the immediate cause of death was heart failure.

The Coroner: You concluded that the stomach was out of order?

Witness: Yes. He had been taking something which irritated it considerably.

The Coroner: Which might account for him having an excessive flux of vomiting?

—Yes.

Was there any trace of any particular drug in the stomach?

No. The only way in which I examined it was by the senses of sight and smell. I was able to detect nothing, neither in the vomited material nor the stomach contents.

If the deceased had been indulging rather freely in alcohol recently, would that account for the irritated condition of the stomach?—Yes.

Or sleeping draughts?—No.

For example, morphia?—I do not think morphia would produce such conditions.

Seeing that the deceased's heart was affected, and this irritated condition of the stomach, supposing him vomiting heavily over the side of his bunk, do you think he could have died from heart failure?—Yes.

Thomas Henry Knowles deposed: I am third engineer of the steamer Ningpo. I was on board that ship the night before last. I had been on board all day. Mr. Rollo had joined the ship that day. I did not know him. At seven the "boy" came and told me "Chief Officer wanchee talkee you." I went to the chief officer's room. He said "Excuse me, but I am not feeling well. I am feeling sick." He asked me to sit up with him, as he felt lonely. Being a stranger, I didn't know what to say to the man, so he said first: "I hope you don't think I am drunk." I said: No. I don't think you are drunk, knowing all the trouble you have had lately."

The Coroner: You referred to the fact that his wife and child had died recently?—Yes. The second officer had made me acquainted with the facts.

He said: "Thank you. Do you mind telling me your name?" I said: "My name is Knowles." He said he would never forget it and asked me if I cared about a nip of whisky. I said: "Not particularly." He asked me to give him one out of a bottle in the cupboard. I did so, giving him quite a little nip, and taking some myself, out of the same bottle. After taking the whisky he started to vomit. I handed him the water-catcher, the catch-water-tin, and a towel to wipe his mouth. As it was bile he was vomiting, and I thought he would have a bitter taste in his mouth, I offered him water to wash his mouth out. He said: no. It would do him no good. At half past seven I went down to see to the dynamo, but I went back at a quarter to eight and found him apparently asleep. His left arm was hanging down, so I placed it over his left knee, exactly in the same position as you and the jury saw it yesterday. He was alive, because I distinctly heard him sobbing in his sleep. When the second engineer came on board that night I told him I had become acquainted with the new chief officer, and about leaving him sobbing in his sleep. We went to see him, and I just moved the curtain a little. As he was in the same position, I naturally concluded that he was still asleep. I saw no more of him that night. Next morning, about half-past seven, the boy came and said: "Chief Officer no can talkee." I went to the second engineer and told him. He seemed surprised, and said the boy had been to him about it about six o'clock. I went along to his room, and found him lying in exactly the same position in which I had placed him the previous evening. I felt him, for signs of life, and concluded that the man was dead. I went and reported it to the second officer.

Frederick John Burge deposed: I am a registered medical practitioner. I was summoned to the Ningpo by telephone on Thursday morning and got there about nine o'clock. I found Mr. Rollo in the position in which I ordered him to be

left. The left arm was lying on the left leg. There was considerable post mortem lividity about the mouth and nose. Apparently he had lain in that position without any movement at all for some time. The third engineer informed me that he had been vomiting the previous night. I examined the receptacle into which he had vomited. I could detect no special smell, of laudanum, or anything of that kind. I ordered it to be kept. There was no sign of any struggle. I think a man with a heart in the condition described by Dr. Marshall might die from heart failure if he had been vomiting heavily, from the collapse afterwards. I think he had been dead a good many hours; at least four or five hours. It is very probable that the third engineer may have mistaken for sobbing the gasping of the man in extremis.

A Juryman: Would heart failure have caused sobbing?—It would be due to depression; if the man had been living for some days on liquor—exhaustion and depression. Life probably just ebbed out.

Dr. Hanwell made a statement: I offered to treat him—did my best to persuade him to undergo treatment—knowing the condition he was in, and the unstable condition of his mind, owing to his wife's death. I attended his wife in her confinement. He refused. He would not acknowledge that there was anything the matter with him. It was simply that lately, owing to the trouble he had undergone, that his mind was deranged. He had been drinking very heavily. Probably the man, drinking to excess, would be taking proportionately less food. With his heart in the condition described by Dr. Marshall, the excessive heat we have had lately, and the fact of his vomiting—all that would tend to heart failure. I last saw him alive on Tuesday, when he was more composed. I advised him to report himself at Messrs Butterfield and Swire's for duty, thinking that if he were occupied with his work, he would have less time to think about his trouble. He did so.

The Jury agreed that death was due to heart failure, due to the weak condition of the heart.

The Coroner: Thank you for your attendance, gentlemen. It is a particularly sad case. Although I don't know much about the medical evidence, this seems to go nearer to anything I have ever heard of as death from a broken heart.

Shanghai, 13th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq. (Coroner), and Messrs. SIDNEY SPOONER, EDWARD WHEEN, and HENRY SOMERS ROBERTSON (Jurors).

Re THE DEATH OF HASSAN GOOLAB.

This inquiry was opened at the Shantung Road Mortuary.

The jury, having viewed the body,

Abdu Rahun Hassan Khan identified it as that of his brother-in-law, the eldest brother of his wife. Witness last saw deceased alive at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, when they separated at the corner of Canton and Hupeh Roads. Deceased was then going east and witness west. Deceased was over 30 and perhaps 40 years old.

The inquiry was adjourned to the Police Court at 10.30 a.m. next day.

The Coroner explained to the jury that it had been impossible to postpone

the post-mortem examination until after the body had been viewed by the jury. Dr. Marsh and himself examined the remains on Sunday morning, and Dr. Marsh made a subsequent examination in the afternoon.

The Coroner and jury proceeded to Foochow Road to see the house where deceased was found.

Shanghai, 14th June.

The inquest over the body of Hassan Goolab, shot on Sunday morning in Foochow Road, was resumed at the British Consulate this morning.

Ernest Louis Marsh, registered medical practitioner, deposed—I saw the body of the deceased at the Shantung Road Mortuary at 10 a.m. on Saturday. It was that of a well-nourished man, about 36 years of age, and was clothed in a white cotton sleeping suit, which was wet with fresh blood; also blackened and burned by powder, where it had perforations corresponding to bullet-wounds in the body. A flattened lead bullet was found near the surface of the wound in the leg, below the knee. I produce the piece of lead. Two of the bullet-wounds had penetrated the trunk from behind. One penetrated the right lung near the spine, and after injuring the lung and other organs, had torn the large blood vessels in the abdomen, causing internal bleeding, sufficient to cause death in a few minutes. The bullet was discovered in the wound. I produce the bullet. It is about 34-calibre size of Smith and Wesson's revolver system. The lower bullet-wound in the back had entered the right loin, also near the spine, and had caused serious injury to the internal organs. Part of this bullet was discovered buried in the left hip-bone. I produce the part discovered. Each of these wounds must have been made from behind, and it is impossible for them to have been self-inflicted. Besides the above, there was a bullet-wound through the flesh of the left armpit, and another in the left groin, making four in the trunk altogether. In addition to these, there were two bullet wounds in the left thigh, and one in the left leg, each of which had caused such serious injury as to suggest that bullets of a different calibre than those discovered in the trunk may have been used. These wounds could possibly have been caused by a nickel, sheathed bullet, not of larger calibre. Such had greater bone-fracturing power than lead bullets, and caused independent expansion of the lead behind the nickel. The exit wound was larger than the entrance wound on the leg, and the bone in the thigh was completely shattered, as if by an explosive bullet. In my opinion death was due to injuries caused by bullet-wounds from firearms used close to the body.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said the wound in the left armpit seemed to be in an upward direction. In that case the bullet had touched nothing but flesh. The wound of exit was two or three inches above the entrance wound, almost on the top of the collar bone (as indicated by the witness with his finger.) I did not find the bullet in the groin. There was no exit wound to that.

The Chinese woman who lived in the same house with deceased entered the witness box, wearing the white head-band of mourning. She gave her name simply as "Wong."

Wong, native of Kouyu of this province, deposed—I came to Shanghai in the tenth moon of last year. I came with my former husband, who went back to Kouyu. I began living with the dead man about the 15th of the tenth moon, and

have lived with him ever since at No. 53 Foochow Road. [The police explained that this number was in Swatow Road, but the house abutted on Foochow Road.] The deceased on Saturday night came home about twelve, and went to bed about two. As soon as he got into bed, there came a knocking at the door. He got up and opened the door. When the door was opened, there were seven or eight men. I did not see them. There were three shots fired. One man stayed at the door, preventing me going out. The man was knocked down dead, and when the men saw him dead, they all went away. I heard only three shots. The dead man fell at the front door, but the people entered by the back door. The shots came from the back door, as soon as it was opened. Two shots there, and one at the front door. The dead man was trying to escape by the front door when he fell. One man stopped me, while the others followed Hassan through. I heard the dead man shout while he was being knocked down. After they got out, I heard three more shots. The men ran towards the Race Course. I was in the bedroom when this was happening. The man would not let me come out, and when I tried to shout, he stopped me. Seven or eight men entered the house. They were all Chinese. It was too dark to describe them. I do not know any of them, or their names. I do not know if many Chinese friends came to the house. I did not see them. The dead man was formerly employed at a foreign hong. At the time of his death, he was employed at the Chinese camp in Soochow. His Excellency Wang was the head of the Fee-weiyuen [military-mandarin of the Chinese Camp.] The dead man was employed as a "reporter." He had been at it not quite a month. He had not had any Chinese friends staying at the house. I never saw any. From twelve to two on the night of this affair, the dead man sat and smoked, took a little tea, and talked to me. There was nobody else in the house but a small child. We had a lamp lighted in the bedroom. Before he was employed at the Camp, deceased was out of employment for about two months. We sold some things, and pawned some things, that time to live on. The dead man often came home about three a.m. On this night he was earlier than usual. He never stayed away from home all night. He had never been to Soochow. He was being paid twenty-four taels a month at the Camp. He used to go out about three in the afternoon to smoke opium at the opium shop, Wayfangyuen (corner of Hupeh and Soochow Roads). The dead man told me he was getting Tls. 24 a month. I do not know if he got his wages or not. He had to "examine and report"—a sort of detective. He went to the same opium shop, as a rule; but sometimes to Seeyuen, a shop to the north-west of Wayfangyuen. I do not know of any trouble he had had with any one. I know nothing of what he was before.

In reply to a jurymen, who asked how she became acquainted with the dead man, witness said her first husband brought her to Shanghai and sold her to the dead man for \$70. Her former husband was employed in a grocer's shop at her native place, Kouyu.

[This evidence was taken by interpretation of Jiu Hong-sun, a gentleman attached to the Consulate.]

Chang Lo-zing, a Chinese matron living at 336, Foochow Road, deposed.—At about 2 a.m. on Sunday morning I was looking outside for my boy, to get him

back to the house. I saw a crowd of thirty or forty people running to the Race Course. I heard a bang of firearms, and was hit on the arm by a bullet. (Showed the wound—a mere graze on the outside of the left arm.) The men running were Chinese. I could not see how they were dressed. When I was hit I felt pain, and crouched down. At the time I was hit, the men were running past my house to the Race Course. I could tell they were Chinese, but could not see their faces. The gas lamp opposite the door of my house was out then, and there was no light in the road. I do not think the shot that hit me was aimed at me. It was a stray shot. There were about twenty of the men running, or from ten to twenty. I think there were over ten men.

The inquiry was adjourned until 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday next.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 13th June.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

A Coining Plant Seized.

A native brass-smith was charged with manufacturing and being in possession of machinery and a number of tools for the purpose of making counterfeit coins, at 465, Tiendong Road, on the 13th instant.

The evidence of Inspector Bourke and Detective Kingston was, that the police received information about a week ago that the prisoner was manufacturing a coining plant to the order of someone at Chinkiang. The prisoner's house was watched, with the

intention of capturing the purchaser of the machinery, on his taking delivery, as well as the manufacturer. On the 12th instant, it was reported that the machinery was to be sent to Chinkiang next day, and at 1 a.m. on the 13th instant, the prisoner and his employees were seen disconnecting the parts of the machine preparatory to packing them. At 7.30 a.m. on the 13th instant the prisoner was arrested. He admitted making the machine and knowledge of the purpose for which it was intended. He said he had already received \$50 on account. He admitted also that about a year ago he received Tls. 400 for a similar machine.

Detective-sergeant Kingston handed to the Court some patterns of dies for coins, which he had discovered on the premises. The prisoner was remanded in custody that further enquiries might be made as to the identity of the purchaser of the plant.

BIRTHS.

PEARSON.—On the 14th of June, 1904, at 2, Astor Terrace, the wife of George Pearson, of a daughter.

BISMARCK.—On the 11th of June, 1904, the wife of H. Bismarck, I. M. Customs, Ningpo, of a daughter. (Japan papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

WRIGHT.—At midnight on the 10th of June, 1904, at Yokohama, Helen, the beloved wife of Alexander Wright, of Shanghai.

SYKES.—On Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1904, at 9 p.m., at Hangchow, of consumption, Alfred Arrand Sykes, aged 32 years.

THE World's Remedy

Food, well digested, is the origin of strength.

To be strong and healthy, assist your stomach, liver, and kidneys to do their work perfectly by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, which contains food-digesting ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, and has cured more dyspeptics than any other medicine in the world.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"I suffered terribly from indigestion," writes Mr. George Collier, of 56, Baronia Street, Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W., on Oct. 11th, 1903. "Whatever I ate seemed to stick in my throat and caused frightful pains in my chest. Now, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, I am never troubled with indigestion, pains, loss of sleep, or any other ailment and am as well as ever before in my life." FOR

Indigestion.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. AUSTRALIEN.—For Hongkong—Mrs. J. J. d'Andrade, Mrs. Britto and two children, Mrs. Richie and two children, Mr. J. Festura. For Saigon—Mrs. Dueras, Messrs. Sidot and Peretti. For Colombo—Messadams Marie, Ceis, and Marguerite Renard. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Roudamosky, Mrs. Chesnell, Messrs. Oei Nang-jun, M. cleau, Can Bian-siang, Jack Divan, and Mardorhee. For Port Said—Messrs. Othmer Czervenk and Nicholas Lucas. For Marseilles—Mrs. Guitton, Mrs. Laville and two children, Messrs. Paul Magge, Victor d'Etray, Louis E. Hinrichs, Pereival Phillips, Gladin, C. W. Mackintosh, Pourchasse, Boivineau, Abbadie Pouzergues, Laudet, Devienneux, Torcain, Barbara, P. H. Milton, J. Greenland, Mance, Yves, and Marcel Piget.

Per str. PRINCESSE MARIE.—For Kobe—Mr. Cherignon. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. A. Petersen.

Per str. KWONGSANG.—For Swatow—Mrs. Holz, Mrs. Anderson, and Mr. Williams.

Per str. SUIWO.—For Hankow—Mrs. E. L. Clayton.

Per str. HAEAN.—For Foochow—Mrs. Sakura, Mrs. Yoshiwara and child, and Mr. Yang.

Per str. HSINCHI.—For Tangku—Miss Harcourt, Messrs. Nelson, T. Lemon, Roberts, and G. Jamieson.

Per str. KIANGYU.—For Hankow—Mr. T. R. Jernigan.

Per str. TAIJANG.—For Yokohama—Mr. J. H. Christie. For Kobe—Messrs. V. H. Muller, S. Nakahara, Lee Dong-foo, Sang Sang-shing, Sang Shing-shing, Lee Wang-sheng, Tse Sung-foo, Dang Tse-kee, Pae Wei-ching, Kwei Tse-sang, Loia Zeng-nong, Lee Yue-cheng, Wang Zung-fang, Liu Pong ching, Chang Nio-yueug, Sa Niewei, Wu Su-sang, Sang Soong-sang, Wong Shin-sang, Wa Cheng, Wei Tse-sang, Young Yueug-loong, and Wa Sho-zoo, and 111 Chinese students.

Per str. KINGSING.—For Wuhu—Rev. Father Louail.

Per str. TALEE MARU.—For Kiukiang—Mr. S. Shikehara. For Hankow—Messrs. Lesser and Arteler, Messrs. Manchouries, Nagata, Sasaki, T. Koboyashi, Heuer, and Kuboth.

Per str. SEYDLITZ.—For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Crawford. Mrs. Mary Beeston and child, Capt. Wakefield, Messrs. W. Hick, C. A. Wilson, J. Naan, P. Kohn, Miyasaki, and J. L. Smith. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Huidekoper, Capt. D. Martin, Messrs. K. Hori, Lao Kei-dong, and Otto Auerbach. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. C. Kufahi, Mrs. Willner, Misses Mocatta and Moore, Messrs. A. Boyse, S. J. Wilmer, F. F. Tong, In Way-man, Chang Chen-yu, and Cheng Chan-yah.

Per str. ANHUI.—For Chefoo—Miss Baller, and Master Hayward. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Bardwell, Rev. J. Hayward, Messrs. H. Capel, T. W. Shaw, von Ahtfeldt, and Sergt. Pierce.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Mr. Fisher.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Nanking—Messrs. Liu and Shu. For Tungchow—Rev. James Ware.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—For Tientsin—Messrs. W. Gessner and child, B. Fontanelle, C. Rocheeque, Houyet, Wong, and Lok.

Per str. CHIYUEN.—For Hongkong—Mr. K. Hirata.

Per str. COROMANDEL.—For London—Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hickmott, Mrs. Lister, Messrs. McMeekin, Ivimay, G. McMurdo, and J. Evans. For Marseilles—Mr. F. H. Forbes. For Bombay—Mr. K. Kustomjee. For Colombo—Mr. S. Chlebnikoff. For Penang—Mr. J. McKenzie. For Hongkong—Capt. Simpson, Messrs. T. H. Mitchell, Lai Ying-chang, and H. W. Blake.

Per str. CHINA.—For Hongkong—Messrs. Wm. Berol, Chan Tin-sun, Liang

Yu-gow, F. Berol, Tang Che yeong, F. E. Green, and W. Tu'herly.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Timan and two children, Messrs. Ma and Yuen.

Per str. ANPING.—For Tientsin—Dr. Eddins. For Chefoo—Messrs. A. and L. Litovsk.

Per str. LIENSHING.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Magenson, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Netherton, Mrs. Jamieson, Rev. J. F. Johnson, Messrs. Goodacre, J. Latta, Mulsow, Dobbie, H. W. Fleming, Gumpert, Roding, and Jacob, and Major Rigby. For Chefoo—Mr. W. Gardner.

Per str. KALGAN.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. H. S. Vaughan.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Misses Bell and Seidmore.

Per str. POYANG.—For Chinkiang—Mr. C. H. Rew. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Burt, and Mr. Wallworth.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Mr. D. Willard Lyon.

Per str. ANPING.—For Tientsin—Mr. G. Malade.

INWARD.

Per str. NGANKIN.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Gossie and three children, Messrs. Macray, Dainty, Kent, Wilson, Morrison, Vanderstegen, and Carle.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Morris, Mostyn, and Shoemaker.

Per str. MEIDAH.—From Hankow—Messrs. Specka and Pösch.

Per str. CHIYUEN.—From Hongkong—Mr. E. Hazelaire.

Per str. SEYDLITZ.—From Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. W. Orloff, Messrs. W. Anderson and F. Kalitzki. From Southampton—Messrs. T. H. Haas, G. Weibush, and C. S. Goodacre. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Mayers, Messrs. E. Haemish, Jr. Mulsow, Carl Roller, Alb Houget, G. Towas, B. Bowing, and E. R. Eckard. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. C. Burton, Misses Clara Goldmann and Anna Rubinstein, Messrs. T. Suckermann, Isidore Klopfer, Marco Rubinstein, and Ferry and family. From Naples—Rev. W. E. Soothill and family. From Singapore—Mrs. Viza Tirolman, Misses Zerserkas, Ackermann, and Fenk, and Mr. D. Kitowitz. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen, Misses E. Rowe, F. Hober, A. Feldermann, B. Rouse, B. Stenger, L. Samul, and Mary Fraser, Rev. T. T. Johnson, Messrs. F. Hohnke, Felix Reinhold, Konor, Glumas, and R. N. Ezra.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA.—From San Francisco, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Burkhill and child, Mrs. Satow and two children, Misses Smith and Kidd, Prof. E. H. Sharpe, Lieut.-Col. Dobbie, Messrs. C. N. Ryde, G. Butler, H. M. Fleming, H. D. Graham, H. Lutherly, E. W. George, and C. R. Shaw.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. E. Shelton, Galetti, and Reuten.

Per str. HAESHIN.—From Foochow—Mrs. Jobst and child, Dr. Macaulay, and Mr. Hei.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Misses L. M. Hopwood and E. P. Lewis, and Rev. H. Redfern.

Per str. LIENSHING.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Burt, Miss Horine, Messrs. Bruin, Réne Tillot, F. E. Haimel, Martin, and Bauers. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Arnott, Miss Rosa Gutka, Messrs. Lazarus, Cowles, and S. Sinorus. From Weihaiwei—Capt. E. Yorke, R.N., and Mr. Meisson.

Per str. PAOHUA.—From Hankow—Mr. A. V. Rose.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Hankow—Mr. Charnixoff.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—From Tientsin—Mrs. Eddins, and Mr. Surcio. From Chefoo—Messrs. J. Block, C. H. Rew, Chow, and Boy.

Per str. SHANSE.—From Hongkong—Mr. Rugb.

Per str. TAIHUN.—From Tientsin—Rev. G. and Mrs. Cousins, Revs. W. Bolton and C. D. Cousins, Messrs. Rump and Yoge.

Per str. POYANG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Messrs. Willis, Sergeant, Sutor, and Blackwelder.

Per str. SUITAI.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. G. Rohreke, Clark, Pal low, and E. Roach.

Per str. CHINA.—From San Francisco, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Webster, Miss Eileen Walsh, Capt. E. Weber, Messrs. C. S. Barff and G. Shoulskille.

Per str. GLENFARG.—From London—Master Toulmin. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Harston Love, Mr. and Mrs. Zoe, Mr. and Mrs. Canton, Mr. and Miss Gennett, Mr. and Mrs. Bugny, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bugny, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Misses J. and L. Harston Love, Rhodesia, Brandon, and Ward, Messrs. W. Harston Love, Canton, Ryan, Cook, Ward, Alton, Tennard, and Davies.

Per str. POOCHI.—From Wenchow—Mr. Brandt.

Per str. KIANGKWAN.—From Hankow—Mr. Mylbye.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—From Taku Bar—Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. and Miss Nazro, Mrs. Paxson, Misses Greenough, Black, and Jennie, Messrs. Lorkins and Wahab.

Per str. ANPING.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Kidmore, and Mamovich.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Misses Hopwood and Bettinson, Messrs. Reynard and Manson.

Per str. PECHILI.—From Foochow—Mr. Schlee.

Per str. W. CORES DE VRIES.—From Hankow—Mr. F. Elmore.

Per str. CHANGON.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. White and two children.

Per str. TACHANG MARU.—From Hankow—Mr. Worth.

Per str. SARDINIA.—From London—Mrs. and Miss Noel, and Mr. A. Sorensen. From Hongkong—Sergt. and Mrs. Raudall and child, Messrs. J. Brown, J. Baggs, J. Lesser, J. O. Gibson, and W. L. Thomson.

Per str. WINGSANG.—From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe, Mrs. R. Mori and child, Mrs. T. Yamamoto, Mrs. K. Ikimuro, Mr. and Mrs. Hise, Mrs. M. Souza and child, Mrs. E. Tonnochy and child, Messrs. Y. Duer, G. Hara, B. Kashiwabara, K. Terauchi, K. Miyaji, J. Fukami, A. Kijime, and N. Hayakawa.

Per str. HANGCROW.—From Newchwang—Messrs. Vincent and Patrick.

Per str. TIENSIN.—From Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Mawley, and Mrs. Warshlett.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Fitch, Miss Batty, Messrs. Fisher, Shane, and Wahlstrom.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro-		Thermo-	meter in Shade.	Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.	Direction.	Force.	Fog.	Wet bulb.	Max. Min.	
June 8	29.02	75.5	S.	1	81.0	69.8	80.7 65.1	P.C.
9	29.90	77.2	S.S.E.	2	79.7	73.2	83.9 68.0	P.C.
10	29.92	76.6	E.S.E.	3	77.0	70.5	82.0 67.0	P.C.
11	29.95	76.0	N.E.	3	78.6	69.8	82.8 64.6	P.C.
12	29.90	75.2	S.E.	1	79.0	70.9	86.4 61.9	P.C.
13	29.92	75.2	E.S.E.	1	75.6	72.0	83.7 68.4	P.C.
14	29.95	70.3	S.S.E.	2	72.5	70.4	75.5 71.3	P.C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain, s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1904.

THE WAR. *

17th June.

FROM the latest telegrams from our correspondent at Tokio that we printed yesterday morning, we gathered that the firing in the Corea Channel was not an encounter between a Japanese squadron and the three Russian cruisers from Vladivostock, but that the latter had succeeded in evading Admiral Kamimura, and had come down to Tsushima and made a raid on a fleet of Japanese transports. This supposition is confirmed by the telegram which we print this morning, from which we learn that at least two of the big European liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have been sunk, and one has escaped to Iki island with fifteen shells in her. It is an unfortunate blow for the Japanese, and we can only hope that the transports were not full of troops at the time. That the three Russian ships must fall into Admiral Kamimura's hands before long is practically certain; but under Admiral Skrydloff's energetic command, they are doing a lot of damage during what career is left to them.

To set against this disaster, the Japanese had a brilliant victory on land on Wednesday. They attacked at dawn two and a-half Russian divisions coming down to attempt to relieve Port Arthur, and drove them back, after eleven hours' fighting, with a loss to the Russians of some fourteen guns, regimental colours, and three hundred prisoners including the colonel of a Rifle Regiment. The Russians, it is stated, left five hundred dead on the field, the Japanese casualties being estimated at one thousand killed and wounded. It is not probable that General Kuropatkin will make another attempt to relieve Port Arthur.

The victory of Telissu was gained apparently by a portion of the Second Army under General Oku, the attack on Port Arthur being now in the charge of the Third Army, under General Nogi. It will be seen that our well-informed Tokio correspondent does not expect the final assault on Port Arthur to be made before the beginning of next month, confirming in this the conjecture we made recently.

FOUR YEARS AFTER.

I. THE COURT.

It is now considerably more than a quadrennium since the Boxer crusade upon a wondering world was launched, and it will soon be four years since it collapsed. During the period, China has witnessed great and dramatic changes both within and without, and some of a highly spectacular character.

It cannot be amiss from time to time to ask ourselves whether, judging by such indications as come to the notice of the average foreign resident of the Celestial Empire, China itself, and the Chinese people, appear during this time to have undergone any material modifications as compared with the past, and if so, in what respects.

In such an inquiry it is convenient to follow the lines of natural cleavage, and to speak of the Court, the officials, the literati, and the people. Just how much more we really know about the Chinese Court than we did in the Spring of 1900, it might be difficult to say with precision. Its external habitats—the Winter Palace and the Summer Palace—have been tramped over and through by thousands of foreign barbarians, many of whom have a more or less complete acquaintance with these places as a whole. Moreover, some hundreds of Occidentals have been brought face to face with the Empress Dowager, and with the Emperor, with many of whom she has talked freely and, as we are assured, winsomely upon many different subjects.

The secret of her phenomenal power over her subjects is perceived to lie, not in any environment, or development, but in her own unique personality, which undeniably attracts and fascinates many foreigners, as it has for much more than a generation held spell-bound countless Manchus and Chinese. How much of this power of fascination would remain to her, if, like Mary Queen of Scots, she were to fall on evil times, it is of course impossible to say, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that there might still be a large residuum of potent influence, in part the result of her past career, and in part arising

from inherent and inalienable gifts of mind and manner. It is an interesting and a potentially important question what essential changes have come over the Empress Dowager herself, as a result of the unique and varied experiences of the past four years.

She has learned much, but has she unlearned or forgotten anything? Precisely why she has allowed herself and the Emperor to be freely seen by Chinese and foreigners alike, we do not certainly know, but the fact is indisputable. To the bewilderment of many of her subjects, she has on every side broken down former restrictive barriers. The advent to the Palace of the Misses Yü, daughters of the former Minister to France, seems to have been an event of considerable sociological importance. European languages, circus, automobiles, oil portraits, and French lace have followed in their wake, themselves the "promise and potency" of much greater things to come.

Whether these have any vital, or even any remote, relation to the welfare of the Chinese remains to be demonstrated. Certain it is that there are indications, such as the doing to death of one alleged reformer, and the arrest of others, at the express behest of Her Majesty, that the undercurrent of her purpose is not in the least diverted from its well-worn channel.

The familiar shuffling with Imperial Decrees, always a prominent amusement of the Court, has during the past few years so obviously been for scenic effect only, that almost no attention is paid to Edicts, first because no-one knows what they mean, and again because everyone is aware that they mean simply nothing at all.

If it be true, as the classics assure us, that when the wind blows, the grass bends, the attitude of the Court at large can readily be determined from that of the "Old Buddha." She may indeed be 70 years of age, yet she still bears the same relation to what Secretary Hay calls "the administrative entity of China" that Mount Fuji does to a Japanese landscape. That she has exhibited great independence in ignoring and defying public opinion, as in sending her portrait to the St. Louis Exposition,

and great skill in combining "rhetorical opposites" may be conceded. But is any one able satisfactorily to answer the pointed inquiry: "What of it?"

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.,

The World's History: A Survey of Man's Record. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt, with an introductory Essay by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce. London: William Heinemann.

Volume 2 of this comprehensive work, the fifth in order of publication, and the result of detailed research by German savants, deals in the first instance with that portion of the globe which at the present moment is attracting the attention of the rest of the world, viz.:—Eastern Asia, comprising the kingdoms of China, Japan, Corea, Siberia, and Tibet. Six hundred and forty-one pages are devoted to what may be described as a condensed history of these countries—and India, the Indian dependencies, Australia, and Oceania.

It differs from similar histories and encyclopædias in that it is the first publication of the historical class in which it has been made possible to trace historical evolution with any facility: the divisions adopted are neither fortuitous nor arbitrary, and, as the author claims for them, they have been made solely with an eye to what have become the historical characteristics of sharply differentiated zones of population in what was once the homogeneous human race, not, as is usual in books of this description, with a view to merely outlining events in the order of chronological sequence.

The first section of the book deals with the Empires of Japan, China, and Corea, and is contributed by Max von Brandt, formerly German Resident Minister in Japan and Ambassador to China, and it will be found of considerable assistance to students of the history, political economy, and statistics of these countries. Beginning with the first-named, the author, after passing in review the different theories in vogue as regards the origin of the Japanese nation, endeavours, more or less successfully, to prove, by ethnological comparisons, that the Japanese are a compound of Aino, Corean, Chinese, and Malayo-Chinese elements. Thence, the heroic age of Japan is touched upon, followed by an account of the advent of Buddhism in the year 552 A.D., and the rise and fall of the successive dynasties are carefully traced to the modern period with which most people are more familiar. Latter-day developments in the national characteristics and the causes responsible therefore are glanced at, together with the religious tendencies and proclivities of the present day, of which, the author, from the standpoint of Christianity, takes but a gloomy view.

Some sixty pages are devoted to the Chinese Empire on the same lines as those followed in the preceding division, and a remarkable amount of information is condensed into this comparatively limited space: the history of Christianity in China, as set forth therein being a feature of this part of the book. By an easy transition the Kingdom of Corea comes next, but is dismissed in a few pages, the contents thereof concluding with the statement that: "Corea has now become the apple of discord

between Japan and Russia—the various treaties between the two Powers (among them, that of 1896) have by no means provided solution of the Korean question, on the contrary, the Land of the Morning Rest has called forth preparations in Japan which have been pursued with feverish haste, and have brought with them serious financial embarrassments."

In Part II, Dr. Heinrich Schurtz accounts for the history of Central Asia and Siberia and the origin, ethnology, customs, religions, and wanderings of their inhabitants, nomadic and otherwise, and furnishes interesting details as to the industries of silk-growing, stock-breeding, and trade generally. Persia, Tibet, Afghanistan, and the great-Mongolian Empire with their varied tribes and races, are examined and their histories traced from the pre-historic period of their existences to the present day.

Prefaced by the quotation, attributed to another German writer—one C. E. Meinicke—in 1836: "There can be no doubt that the south-east part of Australia, together with the adjacent island of New Zealand, is destined some day to rule the whole Oceanic half of the world," a prophecy which seems, after fifty years have elapsed, still an incalculable distance from fulfilment, the third section of the history is continued by Professor Karl Weule, who, after a geographical précis of the continent of Australia and its contiguous archipelagoes, and an interesting disquisition on the anthropological position of the original inhabitants of Oceania, expatiates at length on the Colonial history of Australia under its present owners. Despite the optimistic prediction above quoted, the author's opinion of the capabilities and intellect, of the native-born Australian is scarcely flattering:—"little physical powers of endurance," "less capable of working," "physically and intellectually weaker than the inhabitants of the old country at the same age," such is the sum of his conclusions.

Statistics of stock-farming, gold-production, and industries are given and the political economy of the different colonies subjected to not altogether undeserved criticism. The latter part of this section, which deals with the origin, traditions, and present status of the island dwellers of the South Seas and Polynesia generally, is particularly interesting. The remainder of the volume, by far the greater portion of the whole, is devoted to an account of the sphere of Indian civilisation in its entirety, and embraces the countries of India proper, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, the Malay Archipelago, Indonesia, and Borneo. Madagascar and Mauritius receive passing notice as well as the coast tribes of the East littoral of Africa, who, from their geographical relation to the Indian Ocean are included in this division. Want of space precludes the possibility of an exhaustive critique of this section but, taking the work in its entirety, it may be said that it should be found invaluable, as a work of reference, to the student of mankind.

There are a number of excellent full-page illustrations, some of them coloured, and ten maps, in this handsome volume.

The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, June, 1904. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press.

The terms "review" and "criticism"—whether applied to an examination of books or methods—are not necessarily identical. The former word may represent the laudable desire to make clear

what a particular book, or literary article, or plan is; the latter word is aggressively suggestive of the desire to make it obvious to many what a particular person thinks about the book or plan. A perusal of the first article in the "Recorder" before us leaves us rather in the dark as to whether Dr. DuBose's discussion of the relation of the English School in China to evangelistic work is a review or a criticism. He says himself that the paper is a consensus of the views of nearly fifty prominent missionaries scattered over the provinces; but frequent interpolations lead the reader to infer that the venerable reviewer or critic has a bias, and thus is handicapped in the comparisons and analyses which can only be satisfactorily made by one occupying an impartial attitude. Perhaps, however, we should have waited for the conclusion of Dr. DuBose's paper before making any criticism.

The rural character of a large proportion of the population of China, and the geographical limitations of the "new school" are important points made by Dr. DuBose. After his preliminary observations he considers the "new school" in relation to knowledge, to language and to finance; two other important considerations being left over to next issue.

Many of the opinions quoted are valuable, Dr. A. P. Parker's being specially encouraging to missionary educationists. He says: "And yet notwithstanding the difficulties which surround the English schools of the present day, they are no doubt doing a great work. They are bringing under Christian influence large numbers of young men who would not otherwise be reached by the ordinary missionary agencies, and missionaries in operating such schools are placing themselves in the lead of the education movements of China, and are thus in a position to guide the new education and save it from the dominance of atheism and infidelity, such as would surely get hold of it if the missionaries did not take an active part in such movements."

In his historical study of the new conditions in China, Dr. C. A. Stanley first notes the altered attitude of all classes towards the foreigner, attaching considerable importance to the results of the war between China and Japan. In connection with the change in the attitude of the Chinese towards Christianity, note is made of the courtesy and respect shown by civil and military officials, especially in those districts that suffered from the Boxer upheaval; of the spirit of enquiry extending into communities hitherto unvisited by the missionary or his agent; and of how the homes are becoming more accessible to the missionaries, both men and women.

The principal points in these new conditions are summarised as follows:—(1) Greater friendliness of all classes towards us. (2) Greater respect for the missionary and his teaching. (3) A growing desire to acquire Western learning. (4) A willingness and even a desire with many to understand the teaching. (5) A larger number of inquirers. (6) A clearer understanding of the differences between Romanism and Protestantism. (7) A wider range of unworthy motives among the inquirers. (8) Power and aggressiveness of the priests and the unscrupulous conduct of some, resulting in domineering over the officials; extorting immense indemnities; receiving and protecting wicked men; attacks on Protestant Christians; using money, fear, and favour to increase their membership; and in general and particular, bringing suspicion

upon the Christian name. Protestant missions have suffered much in the past at the hands of the Chinese, because of the inconsiderate conduct of many of the representatives of the Romish Church and the failure of the Chinese to distinguish between the two Churches. Fortunately that danger is being much reduced now, as the difference between the two Churches is becoming very generally understood by all classes."

Following this come a few suggestions as to how these conditions may be met.

The many advantages of Mohkashan as a summer resort are succinctly presented by the Rev. W. H. Hudson, the value of the description being enhanced by four half-tone pictures showing the bamboo groves, etc. In the Morrison Society Department, Dr. W. A. P. Martin writes on the subject of "The Worship of Ancestors. How shall we deal with it?" The contribution is bright and liberal but not more scientific nor original than many contributions in earlier years to the same problem. Possibly its appearing in a special department raised our expectations too high. Cantonese Romanisation, by the Rev. Mr. Bridie, Chinese Labour in South Africa, Missionary Organisation and Statistical Returns, are among the topics touched on or opened up in the other departments.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE RAID OF THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Tokio, 16th June.

Later yesterday afternoon cannonading was heard again.

Of the missing steamers, several escaped. It is reported that the N. Y. K. steamers Hitachi Maru (6,176 tons), and Sado Maru (6,227 tons) were fired on and probably sunk. The Iyo Maru (6,320 tons) escaped to Ikishima yesterday, having received fifteen shells.—*Our own correspondent.*

A GREAT JAPANESE VICTORY. THE BATTLE OF TELISSU.

Tokio, 16th June.

The Japanese forces yesterday occupied Telissu, midway between Kai-ping and Pulantien.

The Japanese casualties are estimated at one thousand. They captured six guns and the military colours.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

At dawn on the 15th inst. (Wednesday), the Japanese engaged about two and a-half divisions of Russian

troops in the vicinity of Telissu until three in the afternoon when the enemy retired northward.

The Japanese captured fourteen quickfiring guns, and made three hundred prisoners, including the commander of the Fourth Rifle Regiment.

The Russians left five hundred dead on the field.—*Our own correspondent.*

The Consul-General for Japan has kindly communicated to us the following official telegram received by him last evening:—

Tokio, 16th June.

The commander of our army in Liaotung reports:—On the 14th inst. our main body advanced northward in two columns along the railway, expelling the enemy from the district east of Wafangtien. About five p.m. the enemy made a stand on the line from Lungwangmiao to Tafangshên, and after two hours' cannonade we occupied, at nightfall, the line from Pangchiatun to Yuhotun. Another column menacing the enemy's right and covering our flank and rear marched east of Fuchou, and advanced upon a line from Tengchiakou to Nachialing. The enemy near Lungwangmiao was in increased strength. On the 15th inst. the enemy near Telissu consisted of two and a-half divisions, occupying a position from Tafangshên to Chêngtsushan. At dawn we opened our attack. The main body advanced along the railway in one column from Tsouchiatun. At nine a.m. the column forming the left wing joined from Tunglungkou, and at noon our cavalry from Chiachiatun. Thus the enemy was surrounded near Telissu and after severe fighting was routed northward at three p.m. Our losses are estimated at under 1,000. So far as is known we captured the colours, fourteen quickfiring, and about 300 of the enemy, including the commander of the fourth regiment of infantry sharpshooters. Over 500 killed and wounded of the enemy were left on the field. Our scouts saw the enemy march with a Japanese flag in this engagement, whereupon our artillery, being misled, suspended their fire.

GENERAL NEWS.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT NEW YORK.

London via Bombay, 16th June.

The steamer General Slocum with a thousand German Sunday School excursionists on board, mostly women and children, has been burnt at Hell Gate, New York Harbour.

The fire was so rapid that no boats could be launched. Tugs finally beached the steamer, but five hundred of the passengers perished.—*Reuter.*

Later.

There were sixteen hundred excursionists on board the General Slocum. Four hundred and forty-seven bodies have been recovered, and there are a thousand dead or missing.

The fire originated in the cook's galley and swept the decks, which collapsed, precipitating hundreds into the fiery furnace below, already choked with burning women and children.

Hundreds leapt into the sea and were drowned.

The steamer burned to the water's edge in half-an-hour.—*Reuter.*

DISMISSAL OF LORD DUNDONALD.

London via Bombay, 16th June.

An order of the Governor-General in Council has been promulgated at Ottawa, dismissing Lord Dundonald, Commander of the Canadian Militia, for grave indiscretion and insubordination.

The order deeply regrets that an officer of Lord Dundonald's rank should have so regrettably failed to appreciate the principles of constitutional government.—*Reuter.*

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

London, 16th June.

The period for the ratification of the Franco-Siamese Treaty has been extended to the 2nd of July.—*Exclusive service.*

LORD DONOUGHMORE'S BILL.

London, 16th June.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Earl of Donoughmore's Reserve Forces Bill. The object of the Bill is to facilitate the return to the colours of residents and reservists in India and the Colonies in case of mobilisation, also to sanction the direct enlistment in the reserve of residents in India and the Colonies.—*Exclusive service.*

* * Lord Donoughmore was well-known in Hongkong and Shanghai as Lord Suidale, when he was secretary to Sir Henry Blake, the late Governor of Hongkong. Lord Donoughmore is now Under-Secretary for War.—*Ed.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 16th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council and to Ch'ung Hsün, Manchu Senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments.—*Special telegram.*

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 9th June.

It is reported that twelve Russian officers have been shot at Poltava on account of their having taken part in an agitation against the continuation of the war. Hundreds of Russian soldiers are deserting into Austrian territory, across the Galician frontier.

The Second Balloon Section leaves St. Petersburg on the fifteenth of this month.—"Mainichi."

Kinchou, 10th June.

A man who arrived here from Liaoyang last night stated that Viceroy Alexoieff left Liaoyang for St. Petersburg on the 7th, having received a telegram from the Czar on the previous day.—"Mainichi."

Chefoo, 10th June.

The Russian Consulate at Chefoo have set up a wireless telegraphic installation, utilising the flag pole and the high chimney on the roof for the equipment. The apparatus is said to have been brought through Kiaochow bay by a Norwegian engineer, who is a naturalised German subject. A Russian, who was the chief engineer at Port Arthur and secretary of Viceroy Alexoieff, helped in constructing it. This affair has caused a stir among the diplomatic officials and they are said to have protested to the Chinese authorities against the action of the Russians.—"Mainichi."

Peking, 10th June.

According to a rumour current here, the Russian authorities have demanded that the Chinese Government should adopt one of three courses:—Firstly, to immediately repay the money owing by China to Russia; secondly, to transfer all rights with regard to the China Eastern Railway to the Russian Government; or, thirdly, to rely on Russia and take steps to oppose the Japanese. The rumour is hardly credible in its present form, but it is thought that it may be an indication that Russia contemplates putting pressure on the Chinese Government.

The Russian Minister at Peking is alleged to have demanded that a Chinese official should be executed on account of a Russian officer having been killed at Denshotai on the 7th inst. by mounted brigands who are said to have been instigated by Japan. The Minister is reported to have threatened that, if this were not done, his Government would reveal an alleged secret union between Japan and China.—"Mainichi."

THE R. M. S. Empress of Japan, with Canadian Pacific mail, left Vancouver for Japan and Shanghai on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

THE P. and O. intermediate steamer Palawan arrived in London on the 12th instant.

ON another page will be found a most interesting lecture on the Capture of Nanshan by the Japanese Vice-Minister of War.

THE P. and O. intermediate steamer Mazagon, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 8 a.m. on the 15th instant.

It will be learnt with regret that the Rev. G. S. Candlin, of Wutingfu, Chihli, had had a serious attack of hemiplegia, following a kick on the head from a donkey.

H. M. S. ROSARIO will leave Shanghai for Nanking to-day and on her arrival there H. M. S. Phoenix will go up river, and the Bramble and Britomart will return to Shanghai.

POLLARD'S Lilliputian Comic Opera Company will leave Melbourne next month for a two years' tour of the Far East, at the conclusion of which they will visit San Francisco.

EXTRADITION for criminal and political offenders was the topic of Dr. Gilbert Reid's lecture in Mandarin at the Polytechnic last night. There was a large attendance as usual.

WE have received No. 9 of "La Vérité sur le Congo," in which the English allegations against the administration of the Congo Free State are very vigorously combatted.

THERE were only eight runners in this year's Derby, and they finished in the following order:—St. Amant, 1; John o' Gaunt, 2; St. Denis, 3; Andover, 4; Henry the First, 5; Coxswain, 6; Gouvernant, 7; Lancashire, 8. St. Amant won by 3 lengths. The betting at the start was 5 to 1 against St. Amant, 4 to 1 against John o' Gaunt, 50 to 1 against St. Denis, and 100 to 9 against Andover.

ACCORDING to yesterday's "Echo de Chine," a telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Morning Post" said that the General Staff had published a list of twenty officers and men killed on the torpedo-transport Amur on the 25th of April. The Amur, a sister-ship of the unfortunate Yenissei which was blown up when laying mines in Taitienwan Bay, was herself engaged in laying mines in the roadstead of Port Arthur when she also touched a mine and was blown up.

THE Chinese Government has apparently not abandoned all hope of refoating the Haitien as we are credibly informed that negotiations have been opened up with a well-known Liverpool wrecking firm for the dispatch of a complete and powerfully equipped salvage plant. Apart from the expense of such an undertaking, it is very doubtful whether the Haitien, lying in her present awkward and exposed position, will survive the coming typhoon season.

WE have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers to the 13th inst.—The Empress Dowager's portrait has arrived safely at St. Louis, but the Commissioner wires that as no special room has been prepared for it, he proposes to take it away and hang it in the Chinese Legation at Washington.—The house of Mr. Yen-Chow-ming, Compradore of Messrs. Siemssen & Co. at Tientsin, was deliberately robbed by two foreigners on the 7th.—The "China Times" says, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent, that Mr. Brindle and Mr. Etzel were on their way to Port Arthur when the latter was killed.—Mr. Chang, of Taiho & Co., Dalny, who was captured by pirates and held for ransom, has been released and has arrived at Chefoo.—According to the evidence given at the Court of Enquiry held at Newchwang, Messrs. Brindle and Etzel were bound for Kaichou.

There was to be launched on Wednesday by the builders, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd. at Kobe, a lighthouse tender built for the Imperial Korean Customs, the Kwangchei. She is an improved and enlarged Liuhsing, which was built at the same yard for the Chinese Customs. The Kwangchei, which has two pole masts and one funnel, is a twin-screw steamer of 1,620 tons displacement and 14 knots' speed, 220 feet long between perpendiculars and 232½ feet over all, breadth moulded 30 feet, depth moulded to main deck 13½ feet, and to upper deck 21 feet, load draught 14½ feet. She has two sets of triple expansion engines and two boilers, one 10-k. dynamo, and an 18-in. searchlight, and is armed with two Maxims and two 3-pounder Q.F. Nordenfelts. We learn that the Kawasaki Co. are building two other smaller tender for the same service.

THERE was again only a short list of trivial cases at the Mixed Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Wang (Deputy Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. Barchet (U. S. Assessor). Capt. T. Bassett prosecuted a houseboy for leaving his employment without giving proper notice. The evidence showed that the defendant asked for leave to attend the wedding of his brother. He was away some time and his employer discovered that he had gone to other employment. Some time later the defendant demanded the wages due to him, but under the circumstances payment was refused. The boy then had revenge by taking possession of a number of buckets and tools, the property of his late employer. The defendant was fined \$5 and ordered to forfeit the wages due to him.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 11th, Kobe the 12th, and Nagasaki the 14th inst.—The subscription to the new war loan was opened on the 10th and the whole amount offered was covered the first day.—The day before the P. M. S. Korea was released from her ten days' quarantine at Kobe, Captain Seabury was presented with a beautifully illuminated address, drawn up by Mr. Pierce, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, and Mr. S. H. Reid, and signed by the whole of the saloon passengers, after which the prizes won in the various tournaments arrived on during the detention were distributed by Mrs. Pierce. The prizes for the men's sewing competition were given by Mr. Twentyman of Shanghai, and Mr. Danby of Hongkong.

THE following, according to the "Peking and Tientsin Times," is the translation of the letter which Prince Pu Lun took to President Roosevelt in a magnificent lacquered box, on the top of which was the Imperial Dragon of China:—

The Emperor of China to the President of the United States of America—Greeting: From the commencement of China's friendly intercourse with the United States the relations between the countries have been growing closer and closer every day. Now the holding at St. Louis of the international exposition to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana, the object of which is to bring together from every country on the surface of the globe products and resources of every description for purposes of illustration and exhibition, gives us a fresh opportunity of manifesting our

friendship. We have, therefore, especially appointed Pu Lun, a Prince of the Imperial house in the third degree, who is nearly related to us by blood, to be our commissioner to the exposition. Our knowledge of his deep interest in commercial affairs affords us entire confidence that he will satisfactorily discharge his duties connected with China's participation in the said exposition, in conformity with the rules and regulations promulgated for the purpose.

We have, moreover, commanded him to proceed to your national capital for the purpose of presenting this letter and conveying to your Excellency the assurances of our high regard. We trust that you Excellency will kindly receive him and afford him every facility to carry out the purpose of his mission, to the end that great and lasting benefits may accrue to the commerce of the two nations.

Given this eighteenth day of the twelfth moon, in the twenty-ninth year of Kwangsu (3rd February, 1904).

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama the 10th, Kobe the 10th, and Nagasaki the 13th inst.—The "Japan Daily Mail" hopes that steps will soon be taken to check the Russian incursion into North-east Corea.—It is stated that General Kuropatkin is trying to send an army of 30,000 men to relieve Port Arthur.—It is stated that there will be no difficulty in raising the cruiser Yoshino, but the Hatsuse is in too deep water to be raised.—It was reported at Vladivostok that the circum-Baikal line is completed.—Two of the buildings of the Tokio University were burnt down on the 3rd. The loss is estimated at 300,000 yen.—A report from Admiral Togo says that two Russian gunboats were sunk while endeavouring to clear away mines off Port Arthur.—The Korea's passengers were passing their ten days' detention at Kobe very pleasantly.—Rear-Admiral Yamada has succeeded Rear-Admiral Nashima (who was saved from the Hatsuse) in the command of the 3rd Squadron.—It is hoped to refloat the cruiser Miyako within three months.—Rear-Admiral Takagi, Chief of the Kure Naval Barracks, belonging to the Saga clan of Kiushu, died on the 2nd inst. He was a midshipman at the time of the Restoration.—"Sam" Parks, the well-known New York labour leader, died in Sing Sing prison on the 4th ult.—Mr. Oya of Osaka has bought the Benlawers and renamed her the Ryoto-Maru.—It is now learnt that the Russian gunboats Gremiastchy (1,500 tons) and Gaidamak (411 tons) were both sunk by accidental contact with mines off Port Arthur on the 4th.—The Hungtuse are seriously harassing the Russians by destroying the stocks of fuel on the railway.—Dr. C. M. Harris of the Methodist Episcopal Church was elected to the missionary bishopric of Japan at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 23rd ult.—The Pobieda, after being repaired, was going to her anchorage when she struck another Japanese mine, and was damaged again.—The "Times" dispatch-boat Haimun arrived at Kobe on the 10th with Dr. Morrison and Captain James, who left the same morning for Kioto.—The Manshu Maru, in which a number of members of the Diet, foreign naval officers, and Japanese and foreign correspondents are being taken for a trip towards the Liaotung Peninsula, is stated to have been formerly the Strathgyle.—The steamer Glenshiel has been sold to the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe, and renamed the Kotohira Maru.—The

P. M. S. Korea was to leave Kobe on the 12th for Yokohama and San Francisco direct.—Mr. Reilly, formerly of Port Arthur, who "disappeared" in Japan turned up at Rio de Janeiro with his supposed wife, as Mr. and Mrs. Gray.—Captain Asano, who took part in the Kinchou battle, says that the Russians employed a balloon to reconnoitre the Japanese positions.—It is stated at Montreal that when the present war is over, the C. P. R. will put three new steamers on the run between Hongkong and Vancouver.

In the "Kobe Chronicle" the genial "F. A. G." writes:—

I have to thank an esteemed correspondent for this little note and enclosure:—

"Dear F. A. G.—The following verses, taken from a provincial Scotch paper, may interest your readers. I hope the Editor of the 'Japan Mail' will not think that they are a covert attack on this country. If they should worry the newspaper censors, it will afford a good opportunity for the Editor to explain how enthusiastic they are in the Japanese cause." The verses enclosed are as follows:—

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

There's a sair feelt in the East 'twixt a Jappy an' a beast

(Guid forgie me! I should say a Russian Bear);

But I hope the Jap will win, an' claw Big Bruin's skin,

And sen' him howlin' hamewards to his lair.

The Jap is sharp aneuch, an' I hear he's unco teuch,

Wi' his big guns, ships, an' rifles up to date;

So I hope the Russian Bear for ance will get a scare,

An' try to bore his nizz some ither gate.

The Big Bear may be needy, but O he's grim an' greedy,

An for treaties disna care a single rap;

He's clutchin' at Corea, but I've got a guid idea

That he's gaun to get a lickin' frae the Jap.

Go it, Jap, an' cut his claws! tan his hide an' punch his paws,

His glowrin' e'en fill fou o' saut sea faem!

Haud on the shoosers o' hail till ye gar him turn his tail,

An' keep his cubs an' Cossacks nearer hame.

THE "Japan Times" announces that the Emperor has been pleased to confer the Fifth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure upon Prof. W. G. Smith, of the Foreign Language School, Tokio, in recognition of his long and valuable services to the Nobles' School with which he was connected until lately. Professor Smith and his wife have many friends in China who will be glad to learn of the distinction done him, and also of this further evidence of Japanese recognition of the educational services of Europeans.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 11th inst.—The revenue of the colony for the first three months of the year amounted to \$1,399,064, or \$245,911 over last year. The expenditure was \$1,469,821, or \$192,511 over last year.—Mr. F. Jones, North Pacific Trade Commissioner for Queensland, was entertained at a banquet by a large number of Chinese merchants at Hongkong on the

4th. The first toast was "The King," and the second "The Emperor of China."—The treatment of plague by the free use of carbolic acid in large doses has increased the percentage of recoveries.—The whole property of the Jebebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd., in liq., is to be put up to public auction without reserve in three lots at Singapore on the 21st inst.—The steamer Scaw Fell, reported wrecked on the Algerian coast, was bound for Tsingtao with 2,900 tons of coal.—Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's new dockyard at Quarry Bay is expected to be completed in about three years.—Madras and Bengal have declared Hongkong to be an infected port.—Liptons, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.—The "Hongkong Daily Press" says that a little boy in his teens who has been nicknamed the "Assistant Harbourmaster," and who is a clerk in the Harbour Office, Hongkong, was rather in a quandary when asked to swear a British witness in due form at the Marine Court.—After an impassioned debate by the Chinese Literary and Debating Society at Kuala Lumpur on the 28th ult., on the resolution that "the first step in Chinese reform is in cutting off the queue," which was carried by 19 votes to 18, the voters in the affirmative had their queues there and then cut off by the President of the Society, amid tremendous applause.—The Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital at Hongkong was opened by Mrs. F. H. May on the 7th.—The China-Manila steamer Diamante, bought by the N. Y. K., is one of the bottling ships sunk at Port Arthur.—It is stated that the P. & O. extra steamer Nankin, which is expected at Hongkong to-day, has the outward mail on board.—The "Hongkong Daily Press" has a London telegram of the 7th, confirming the report that General Kuropatkin had been ordered south and was between Haicheng and Tashihchiao, and another of the 8th saying that he had returned to Liaoyang. Admiral Dubasoff has said that a determined sortie by the fleet at Port Arthur is probable.—It is stated that the Morven, Gairlock, Labuan, Zilla, King Robert, Vermont, Woodbridge, and Nordpol, had arrived at Bombay from Calcutta, all on fire.—The trial of the Indian at Canton charged with murder was postponed to yesterday.—The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., propose to save the Hoihao.—The German East Africa s. s. Kurfurst, 5,700 tons, was totally wrecked near Lisbon on the 5th ult.—The Norwegian steamer Aggi has been sold to Mr. Fuzino of Osaka.—The death is announced of Mr. Edward Maccall, who came out to China in 1862, and was for some time manager here of the Agra Bank.—Henry Dallas and Mr. Bandmann have become partners, and will run two companies yearly in the Far East.—Mr. W. J. Travis, the American golf champion, has won the English amateur golf championship at Sandwich.—The Yatshing reports that the Hoihao was breaking up.

THIS is from the "Times of Ceylon":—The native newspaper reader in Colombo has to put up with some fierce reading in the way of war news. But the richest thing we have seen for many a long day appears in a Colombo Sinhalese newspaper, the "Sarasavidadaresa." We translate it, as it is too good to be lost:—

"The Sultan was communicated with regarding the approaching conflict, and, being a great friend of the Japanese monarch, he sent a specially-trained company of swordsmen, each of whom,

with a sword in his hand, is shot away from the mouth of a gun at the enemy, as ordinary shrapnel. On arrival among the enemy he makes short work of them by his sword play! These swordsmen are now fighting for Japan and gaining victories."

INDIAN papers, from Bombay to 21st May, Allahabad 20th, and Calcutta 19th May, have reached us, as well as Ceylon papers to the 26th May.—The "Bombay Gazette" says the Lamas are going from valley to valley preaching a holy war and that Tibet is all in a ferment. Reinforcements are being sent to guard the line of communications.—Captain Rost, the Resident Medical Officer at Rangoon, is stated to have discovered a cure for leprosy.—Mr. Galloway Weir, M.P. for Ross and Cromarty, has proposed that Japanese girls be employed at Westminster to remove the boots of members entering the House. There was a complaint of dust and dirt infecting the atmosphere of the hall of politics. Mr. Weir sapiently observed that such was "a custom in Japan." He argued that the girls, who might wear native costume, "would not require a very high fee!" Mr. Weir must have been in some queer places to discover such a "custom" in Japan.—An attempt was made on the 13th May to wreck the Mandalay express, says the "Pioneer Mail," by placing four sleepers across the rails. The driver saw them in time.—Book-makers are being suppressed in Bombay.—Lord and Lady Amphil are winning golden opinions, says the "Times," as host and hostess at Simla, where the season is in full swing.—The Government of India is heartily supporting the formation of an Institute of Science, for which Mr. J. N. Tata, recently deceased, left a large donation.—In a leader, the "Times" speaks of Mr. Tata as "a great Indian." "He knew England as a whole better than most Englishmen."—The "Englishman" suggests that the reinforcements for Tibet are too small, and that things do not look promising after six weeks of war.—The "Ceylon Observer" advocates the provision of a "Zoo" at Colombo, in spite of "a discouraging letter from the Government."

STRAITS papers from Singapore to the 1st instant have come.—The "Straits Times" is still erupting various-sized types to drive home its convictions about the Kallang tunnel water supply scheme.—The missing British barque Contest has turned up. It had very light winds from Shanghai, and drifted finally to Tanjong Tembling, Kemaman, and there anchored. The captain and owner went off together to obtain stores from the s.s. Flevo. The captain of the Flevo reported so to the agents.—A Singapore gentleman asked a policeman to hold a lamp-post still while he got past it.—The "Singapore Free Press" gives currency to the greatly exaggerated reports of renescent Boxerism in North China that are being circulated. That a secret society is active, we are having startling demonstrations; but the authorities are alive to all that is going on.

OUR sporting readers will be interested in the following extract from the "Bangkok Times" headed "On the Saddle in Siam." It may be added that, roughly speaking, 10 kilometres equal 6 miles:—

We learn that Mr. Percy Trotter, D. S. P. Railway Division, recently put in no fewer than twelve days on end in the saddle, in riding from Lopburi to Pitsanuloke

and back. The details, which we have been able to obtain, are given below, and it would be of real interest to know if his record has been beaten in this country. The return ride was done in four days, just half the time taken in going up, and all things considered it must be regarded as at least a very uncommon performance. The following are the details of the whole journey:—

		Km.	Hrs.	Min.
Mar. 29,	Bangkok to Lopburi (train) ...	132	4	30
" 30,	Lopburi to Sanamcheng (pony) ...	28	5	00
" 31,	Sanamcheng to Ban Thakli (pony)	30	6	30
Apl. 1,	Ban Thakli to Hua Ngien (pony) ...	28	4	45
" 2,	Hua Ngien to Paknampoh (pony) ..	32	6	00
" 3,	Paknampoh to Ban Rai (pony)	45	9	00
" 4,	Ban Rai to Sisadong (pony)	37	8	15
" 5,	Sisadong to Ban Kathoom (pony) ..	29	7	10
" 6,	Ban Kathoom to Pitsanuloke (pony)	27	5	00
" 7,	Pitsanuloke to Sisadong (pony) ..	56	9	25
" 8,	Sisadong to Klong Phra Kok (pony) ..	60	9	50
" 9,	Klong Phra Kok to Hua Ngien (pony)	54	7	55
" 10,	Hua Ngien to Lopburi (pony)	86	10	10
" 11,	Lopburi to Bangkok (train)	132	4	30
Total		776	in 98	00

Including the train journey and excluding all stoppages, that is an average of nearly 8 km. an hour. The ride itself was 512 km. in 89 hours, an average of nearly 6 km. an hour, actual going. The return ride of 256 km. in 37 hours 20 minutes averaged nearly 7 km. an hour. Excluding the railway journey the distance done averaged nearly 47 km. daily. Mr. Trotter, it should be mentioned, rode about 15 stone all up. The longest distance done by a single pony in one day was from Hua Ngien to Sanamcheng, 58 km. Some record of other performances of the same kind would be of interest.

THE "New York Maritime Register" of the 4th May has the following notes:—

Drumeltan (Br. bk.), from New York for Manila, before reported at Sourabaya, leaky, &c., after striking a rock, had repaired April 28.

Roanoke (sp), which arrived at New York April 29 from Shanghai and Hongkong via Baltimore, off the coast of Madagascar ran into a hurricane which broke the main mast and she was obliged to sail the remainder of the voyage, a distance of 8,000 miles, without carrying sail on the broken mast.

THE following "Interesting Suggestion" is from the "Wall Street Journal" of the 16th ult.:—

We print elsewhere a letter from Col. J. C. Reiff, suggesting that the movement of gold between the important money markets of the world be avoided by establishing a central gold deposit at a given place, and issuing some kind of warrant against this, which warrant could

be used in the settlement in international balances. Such a step would, undoubtedly, be an advance upon the present crude method of liquidating these balances. The actual shipment of gold from one place to another in settlement of trade is attended by a risk, which, as Col. Reiff points out, is not fully covered by insurance. Civilisation has managed to eliminate the use of gold to a very large extent in ordinary mercantile transactions, and there is no reason why it could not be largely eliminated in international transactions. Gold payments are, in fact, a relic of barbarism, in one sense. Of course, circumstances might arise, even under the plan suggested, which would make the shipment of some gold necessary, in the replenishment of the central reserve, but a great deal of the movement with its attendant expense and risk could, beyond doubt, be eliminated. In theory, at all events, the idea seems practicable.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It must be a little galling to Russia to note that all the Americans who are volunteering to aid her are joining the hospital corps.—"Washington Post."

One of the government inspectors has reported that he finds "little change in the Indians." Probably the grafter saw the Indian first.—"Washington Post."

President Roosevelt is practising the art of jujutsu under a Japanese instructor. Perhaps it would be well for the Postmaster-General to run while he is still able to do so.—"Chicago Record Herald."

A professor in the University of California says that the lower part of that State is 3,000,000 years old. He probably secured his data from an examination of the dried prunes that are shipped from Southern California.—"Orleans Times."

American diplomacy appears to keep Europe side-stepping with all the alacrity a bunch of men would exhibit in getting away from a live wire. Europe does not know what Mr. Hay will not do next. Europe has our sympathy. Neither do we.—"Houston Post."—"Bangkok Times."

AUSTRALIAN papers from Sydney to 11th May, Melbourne 7th May, and Adelaide 14th May, have come.—The "Sydney Mail" complains that there is too much "cacothos loquendi" about municipal councils in Australia. There are others.—Also: "Caligula once wished that the people of Rome might have but one neck—that he might cut it. Kuro-patkin's 500,000 will have but one neck—the railway."—A professional rain-maker in Australia has offered to provide Hay (N.S.W.) with rain for £500—no moisture, no money. It seems a determined attempt to make Hay while the sun shines.—It is pointed out that the bayonet fighting on the Yalu has falsified the prophecies of the late M. Bloch, the explanation being that in action most soldiers lose their heads to some extent. Volley firing is never so deadly that it can keep off a persistent attacking party.—The only means of securing constitutional government in the Federal Parliament is, says the "Australasian," a coalition of the two sections of the Opposition.—The "Adelaide Observer" pleads for a discouragement of extreme socialism, and less "coddling and leaning-post delusions."

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 7th June.

The Military Situation.

The report that General Kuropatkin is preparing to assume the offensive is believed here to be well-founded, and should the Russian Commander-in-Chief actually pursue this plan, both armies will have to fight in the open, or in what may be called undefended positions with the result of advancing the military situation. The clearing of Talienswan Bay has been going on steadily of late and a few scores of the Russian mines have been already discovered and exploded. If I rightly gauge the position, the Japanese operations against Port Arthur on a grand scale will probably take place early in July.

Promotions.

The promotion of thirteen higher executive officers was announced yesterday forenoon. The ceremony for officers promoted to full General and full Admiral was performed at the Palace in the presence of the Emperor. Those promoted before the throne were: Lieut.-General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; Lieut.-General Baron Hasegawa, Commander of the Guards Division; Lieut.-General Baron Nishi, Commander of the Second Division; Lieut.-Gen. Baron Kodama, Vice-Chief of the General Staff; and Lieut.-Gen. Baron Nogi, Commander of the Third Army Corps—each to be full General; Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, and Vice-Admiral Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Squadrons—to be full Admiral. Among others promoted were: Rear-Admiral Dewa, Divisional Commander of the Third Squadron; Rear-Admiral Uriu, Commander of the Fourth Squadron; and Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister of the Navy,—to be Vice-Admiral. Captain Ogura, Chief Staff Officer of the Yokosuka Admiralty; Captain Yamada, in command of the battleship Asahi; Captain Shinamura, Chief of Staff of the Combined Squadron,—to be Rear-Admiral. Captain Yamada was at the same time appointed Divisional Commander of the Third Squadron.

Fire at the 'Varsity.

A fire broke out at the Engineering College of the Imperial Tokio University on Saturday at 0.10 a.m., and destroyed two buildings, one containing the Marine Engineering and Ordnance Departments, and the other the Civil Engineering Department. The latter was still in process of construction. The damage is estimated at about 30,000 yen. The cause is so far unknown.

The Sunken Ships.

The depth of the water where the Japanese battleship Hatsuse sank on the 15th inst. is said to be about thirty fathoms and the raising of her in her original form is difficult, but the guns and some machinery, &c., are expected to be saved. It is also reported from Saseho that the cruiser Yoshino will certainly be salvaged *in toto*.

Formosan Currency.

As wired already, the Formosan Government announced on the 4th inst. the calling in of the one-yen silver currency now in circulation in the island. The withdrawal of the currency in Formosa appears to be due to two reasons: first, the anomaly of allowing the one-yen silver coin to circulate in Formosa,

which is a portion of the Japanese Empire—a gold standard country; and secondly, that there is a great need for silver coins in the theatre of war, a need which can best be met by the withdrawal of the silver currency in the island. That the silver currency has up to the present been allowed to exist in Formosa was a mere expedient on the part of the authorities, who were anxious not to interfere with the native customs. On the other hand, the island authorities have to announce from time to time the standard ratio between gold and silver according to London quotations. This process is not only very troublesome, but is also productive of untoward evils, various kinds of speculations having sprung up in this connection. The silver notes of the Bank of Formosa will be replaced by gold ones.

Corean Notes.

It is reported from Seoul that a draft convention between France and Corea with regard to the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion in the peninsula is awaiting the signature of the parties concerned. The draft provides, among other things, that the Catholic missionaries shall not purchase land or establish churches thereon without permission from the Corean authorities, and that the missionaries shall not be allowed to interfere with the legal cases brought before the native Courts for trial.

A Seoul dispatch of the 3rd inst. reports that Yi Pom-chin, Corean Minister to Russia, who recently withdrew from St. Petersburg to Berlin, again returned to the Russian capital towards the end of May, owing to some unexplained reason.

10th June.

The Military Situation.

We received word of the occupation of Saimachi on the 7th and of Hsiuyen on the 8th inst. In the two skirmishes near Tungyienfu, about fifteen miles south of Lienshankuan the Japanese were also victorious. These successes have apparently rendered impracticable General Kuropatkin's movement southward, to the relief of Port Arthur. Some critics here suggest that the clamour for such a movement to save Russian prestige at home, is intended also to maintain the quotations of her securities on the Continent.

The work of clearing Talienswan Bay has been going on satisfactorily. Warships are not now used for these operations, but other vessels have replaced them. The repeated reconnaissances in force of Port Arthur have led to important results, which, however, I am forbidden to disclose explicitly.

The Taking of Kinchou "Castle."

The hospital ship Yokohama Maru arrived at Moji on the 8th inst., having on board a number of wounded officers and men of the Tokio Division, who fought at Nanshan and Nankuanling. They have given interesting accounts of the fighting. At 6 p.m. on the 25th May the order to attack Nanshan was issued and the Tokio (First) Division advanced on the northern heights of Kinchou while the Osaka (Fourth) Division made a night attack on Kinchou castle. The Japanese movements were harassed both by heavy lightning, which was prevailing at the time, and the Russian reconnaissance by means of search-lights and rockets. The Fourth Division, which arranged to occupy the castle by dawn on the 26th, starting operations at midnight, was obliged to weaken its attack, as bullets

from Japanese reinforcements fell in front and to the rear of that Division owing to the darkness. It was at this time that a section of the 4th Engineering Battalion approached the castle gate in order to blow it up, but they were killed by the Russians. On the following morning, when a regiment of the First Division succeeded in entering the castle, the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers were found in a horrible condition, being flayed. The successful force was the First Regiment of the Division (Tokio) which sent the four engineers to the eastern gate of the Kinchou Castle. The Tokio engineers this time accomplished their task under the enemy's fire but sustained injury from the explosion, there being no time to withdraw. Thereupon the whole troops of the First Regiment made their way into the castle at double-march, causing the enemy to retreat from the southern gate. Enthusiastic cheers of "Banzai" shook the castle of Kinchou at 6.30 a.m. The Fourth Division forced a portion of the retreating enemy, about 500 strong, into the Kinchou Bay and almost annihilated them, though they offered resistance to the Japanese with only their heads above the water.

Heroism.

It may be also noted that on the occasion of the attack on Nanshan the 3rd Regiment of the First Division selected those soldiers who were to be commissioned to set off the enemy's mines in advance of the charging forces. Every man in the Regiment was an enthusiastic applicant for this deadly task, thus rivaling the brave men who volunteered for the blocking crews in the Navy. Eventually five men were picked from each company and they pushed forwards through the uncovered field amidst the enemy's hot fire. Though they, of course, were either killed or wounded, fortunately no mine was exploded, the dangerous lines having been cut by the Japanese artillery fire.

For the Front.

The confiscated steamer Manchuria, which is to make a tour round the theatre of war operations, will have on board seven foreign naval attachés, headed by Commander Thomas Jackson of H. B. M.'s Legation, fourteen representatives of Japanese and English papers at Tokio, Yokohama, and Osaka, ten foreign war correspondents, including Mr. George Kennan of the New York "Outlook" and Commander W. Colquhoun of the "Times," and representative members of the two Legislative Houses. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett will be of the party. The English papers in Japan will be represented by the "Japan Mail" and the "Japan Times."

Japan and Corea.

Mr. G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Corea, is returning to Tokio. It is stated that he is not coming on leave of absence, nor has he been recalled, but he comes back to be personally instructed on some special business. The Minister's departure for home is also taken to indicate the settlement of Japan's policy with regard to Corea.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

16th June.

Chin Shu-shêng is appointed prefect of Chûchingfu, Yunnan province.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A Russian Defeat.

The "Sinwépao" learns that on the 11th inst., a strong body of Japanese attacked a Russian force at Fuchou, a city on the Liaotung Peninsula, to the north-west of Port Adams, and that after a fierce conflict the Russians were entirely routed, losing over a thousand men in dead and wounded and also a number of field guns.

Blowing up Japanese Sunken Ships.

It is reported by natives who have escaped from Port Arthur that the Russians had considerable difficulty in removing the Japanese ships sunk at the entrance of Port Arthur to bottle up the Russian fleet there, owing to the hardness of the cement with which the sunken ships were loaded by the Japanese. This cement, it is said, is mixed with large quantities of granite and iron which rendered it almost impossible for the Russians to bore holes into it, in order to insert dynamite and blasting stuff into them. By dogged perseverance, however, the Russians have since managed to blow up several of the sunken Japanese, but the majority are still blocking the channel, rendering it precarious for the larger Russian ships to attempt to leave the harbour.

H. E. Tuan Fang.

Acting Governor of this province, is expected to arrive here from Wuchang in a few days, en route to Soochow to take over his seals of office from H. E. En Shou transferred to Tsingkiangpu as Acting Director-General of Grain Transport. Madame Tuan Fang, and family, has however, come on in advance, having arrived here on Wednesday, and is now staying in Ambassadors' Hall (in the rear of the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, North Honan Road Bridge) where apartments had been prepared by the local mandarins for the new Governor and his family.

Russians in Ili.

A Kansu merchant doing business in Shanghai lately received a letter from his head office in Lanchow, the capital of Kansu province, which also has a branch at Tarbagatai, a dependency of Ili, or Northern Chinese Turkestan, to the effect that the Tarbagatai branch has had to close its doors, owing to the appearance of Russian soldiers in the town and vicinity, who constantly cross the East Siberian borders and despoil villages even at short distance from the city walls. Of late these Russians have been growing bolder owing to the timidity of the Manchu officials of the province, who dare not check these depredations, in consequence of which the better classes of people, bankers and merchants, have begun leaving Tarbagatai, and it is anticipated that by the end of June the place will only have the very poorest of its inhabitants left and the trade of Northern Chinese Turkestan will be entirely suspended. Unless indeed the Government authorities maintain a bolder front and protect the people against Russian depredations.

FIRE IN NANKING ROAD.

At noon yesterday a Louza constable reported a fire in a medicine shop in Nanking Road. The alarm was at once rung, and the Deluge got on the scene very promptly. They put on one stream and were getting on another before any other reels arrived. The flames burnt most fiercely for some time but they soon gave place to dense clouds of steam, which showed that the fire was being got under control. The Deluge engine was utilised and before many minutes had elapsed good streams were playing on the burning building from all sides. By 12.45 all the companies except the Deluge, whose district it was, had taken their departure. This medicine shop No. 186 Nanking Road was burnt down last year and an adjoining shop was burnt with it. This time, however, 186 was burnt out but the adjoining buildings were saved. Messrs. Mafel & Co., the furniture hong, again escaped with but little damage by water, thanks to their fire proof partition wall. The medicine shop was insured for Tls. 6,000 and the fire is said to have been caused by heating some medicine over a charcoal stove. This is precisely the way in which the Fokien Road fire on Monday evening started.

THE MURDER OF MR. ETZEL.

HIS COMPANION'S STORY.

DELIBERATE OUTRAGE BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

(From Mr. Brindle, Special Correspondent of the "Daily Mail.")

(FROM THE "CHINA TIMES.")

Yingkou, 8th June, 4.43 p.m.

(Received 9th June, 7 a.m.)

Last Sunday morning Etzel and myself proceeded by train to Shuntaize, where a junk was to be sent to meet us. Upon our arrival we found the junk was not there, so we went in smaller boats down the river in the hope of meeting her. However as we found no signs of her, we returned to Shuntaize and stayed the night at a native inn.

We left again the next morning by a small junk, and about five in the afternoon we found our boat, to which we transferred the baggage and the servants.

There was a stiff breeze blowing and we made good speed. We were congratulating ourselves on the success of the first part of the voyage. It was a lovely afternoon, and we sat and talked on deck for some time.

We saw four junks sailing up, and then went below, Etzel being in the next hold to me. These holds are deep, and are separated by thick boards. The absence of steps compels considerable effort in getting in or out.

I was reading when a sudden commotion arose among the Chinese. My mafoo looked down and said "Hunghtse man makee fight!"

Directly afterwards a storm of bullets hit the junk on all sides and swept across the deck. The sail came down with a rust. I heard Etzel say. "Why do you pull down the sail," but no notice was taken of his order: I slipped a cartridge into my rifle and put my hands on the top of the hold to clamber up, when the mafoo looked down and said "Master have makee die,"—pointing to the next hold.

I jumped over and saw Etzel lying with his head in a pool of blood, and gasping for breath. There was a big hole in the back of his head, which I stopped with a handkerchief, and moistened his lips with brandy. I tried to pour some down his throat but it was ineffectual. His teeth were clenched.

I spoke to him but he did not answer. His eyes were closed. He died in a moment or two. I straightened the body and went on deck again. The firing had stopped after they saw me. There were four boats, each having on board a number of Chinese with villainous faces, and carrying arms. I was informed they were Chinese soldiers.

They were close to our junk, making ready to board her. Our Chinese servants and crew implored me to prevent them from coming on board. They said that would mean all of us being killed when they discovered they had shot a foreigner.

I gave a servant my Chinese passport and he held it up. The boats then went away. We sailed to Erchiako, arriving about ten, engaged a guide, and walked to Tienchuangtai, which station we reached at two o'clock yesterday morning. We wired from there for assistance. By the first train from Yingkou came Messrs. Cheyne, Sheridan, and Lister with a stretcher party. We rode with a military escort back to Erchiako and took away the body in the afternoon to Tienchuangtai.

An inquiry was held at the latter place by Mr. Miller, American Consul-General, acting as Coroner. Messrs. Bush, Vaness and Harrop were the jurors. General Chu was present. Afterwards the body was conveyed to Yingkou by special train and was taken over the river in a launch kindly provided by the Russian authorities, who did everything they could for us.

The body was enclosed in a coffin, but the burial was deferred till instructions should be received from the United States Minister in Peking.

Over a hundred shots were fired at us. The sides of the junk were full of holes.

The soldiers must have seen us before they fired. They said they took us for

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of life.

Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instruction for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

pirates, but I cannot believe it. They appeared to be shooting at our large boat from mere wantonness. At the time Etzel was struck he was looking over the top of the hold, clinging to the sides with his hands. He fell without noise.

Taken away in the prime of life, brave, kind and generous, Etzel can be ill spared by his friends.

The Chinaman in our boat who was wounded in the back is in a serious condition.

We fired no shot and gave no provocation.

The name of the corporal in charge of the soldiers was Pan Yung-heo. He is acknowledged by General Chu to be his man. He was sent out with ten soldiers on Saturday to chase robbers.—BRINDLE.

THE VICE-MINISTER OF WAR ON THE BATTLE OF NANSHAN.

FROM THE "JAPAN TIMES."

Important Tactical Explanation.

Major-General Ishimoto, Vice-Minister of War, delivered a highly interesting speech on the Battle of Nanshan, at a meeting of the Imperial Maritime Association, on Monday afternoon. The audience included Admiral Ito, Admiral Ijima, Admiral Saito, and about 100 other illustrious personages. The following is a résumé of the speech:—

The Nature of the Ground.

Nanshan stands midway between Kinchou and Dalny, and the isthmus there is only four kilometres wide. But Kinchou Bay, the water of which is shallow for some distance from the shore, can be waded, as was done by the Chinese when we attacked Port Arthur ten years ago. Of course the shallowness of the bay is dependent on the state of the tide.

Permanent and Semi-Permanent Forts.

Very strong forts had been constructed on the summit of Nanshan, but they were of a semi-permanent and not of a permanent nature. Permanent forts are always constructed in time of peace, at great labour and expense, and their materials are iron, bricks, stones, or concrete. Semi-permanent forts are usually constructed by engineering corps after the outbreak of hostilities. The forts of Nanshan belonged to the latter category.

Opinion of European Fortification Authorities.

Some European authorities on fortifications now rather prefer semi-permanent forts to the permanent ones, which latter may possibly become totally useless according to the developments of war. In fact, a certain country has dispensed with permanent fortresses. We cannot say, of course, that Russia applied this theory to the defence of Nanshan, but as a matter of fact, Nanshan was strongly defended with forts of a semi-permanent nature.

A Comparison in the History of War.

The battle of Nanshan has been compared with one of the battles that occurred during the Franco-Prussian War. But it might be better compared with the Plevna of the Turkish War of 1877. The defences of Plevna were at first very simple, having been temporarily constructed. But the Russian Army attacked the stronghold and was repulsed several times. While the Russians were making preparations for another attack, the Turks strengthened their defence,

so that finally it became absolutely impossible for the Russians to take the place by storm. In consequence Russia was compelled to carry out a regular siege, which entailed on her a heavy loss of troops and time. Had Nanshan not been taken on the first day of the battle, it would have been more difficult to carry it on the second day. The Russians would have strengthened the stronghold day by day, and we should have remained farther than ever from Port Arthur. The capture of Nanshan on the first day of attack was a brilliant feat from a tactical point of view, and the sacrifice of so many lives was unavoidable.

Wire Entanglements.

The enemy's guns were most effectively placed in the terraces on the height. Moreover, the wire entanglements, with which the approach to the guns was protected, were the most powerful equipment in modern defensive works. Wire entanglements are not works of wire interwoven between poles three or four feet high. The net-work usually has a width of 15 or 20 feet and extends several hundred yards. It is impossible to pass over it at the double or to crawl under the wires. Nothing can stop the advance of the troops so effectively as these entanglements. The latter, however, are never constructed over the entire surface of ground, but are divided into sections, through the openings of which the defending army can effect a sortie. When, however, the attacking army directs its way to these passages, it must be prepared to meet the enemy's quickfiring. When dealing with an enemy equipped with wire entanglements, we must first silence the enemy's guns and then dispatch the infantry, led by the engineering corps armed with shears and other tools for clearing the entanglements, but as long as the enemy retains any available guns or rifles, the feat cannot be performed without a heavy loss of men. One is apt to say that Nanshan might have been taken by some other methods than those carried out by our army. But if we had hesitated on account of the probable casualties, we should have reaped a result similar to that which befell the Russians at Plevna, and have lost many more men than was actually the case.

Nanshan or Nankuanling.

Some say that Russia should have concentrated her forces at Nankuanling instead of at Nanshan. The lecturer, however, regarded this criticism as being too hasty. The question could not be decided until we knew more definitely about the strength of the Russian force. If it was sufficiently large, it would certainly have been wise for the Russian commander to have held Nankuanling, which affords a far better deploying position than Nanshan. According to the Russian official report of the Nanshan engagement, it was announced that Russia had defended that stronghold for demonstrative purposes only. The speaker did not hesitate to declare that this declaration was quite inconsistent with facts, and remarked that there was no longer any doubt that Russia had intended to check the advance of our army at that strategical point, as every possible measure for defence had been undertaken there. Considering the position of the Russians on the peninsula, the enemy must fight desperately to resist the advance of our forces. It was therefore no wonder that the Russians had admirably defended that place, in spite of our deadly artillery fire. It appeared that the military experts in Europe had thought it impossible to take the stronghold of Nanshan, but, contrary to expectation, the latter was captured by our forces after some sixteen hours' fighting. The speaker hoped that the time would arrive when it might be possible to lay before the world the full particulars of the fight, which he had no doubt would afford valuable lessons of strategy.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. CHARLES WEGNER.

Charles Wegner, able seaman belonging to the ship Richmond Castle, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and damaging property value \$10 at a disorderly house on the 16th inst.

Sikh Policeman No. 160, and Fan Teemcho, a Chinese girl from the house No. 213, Fearon Road, gave evidence that defendant was drunk, caused a disturbance, and destroyed furniture.

Prisoner said the girls took his money and then ran away.

His Worship said people who went to such houses went at their own peril, and must behave themselves. Also, people who kept such houses must take a certain amount of risk. Prisoner would be fined \$10, or in default a week's imprisonment with hard labour. No compensation for damages.

R. v. JAMES KITE.

James Kite, tidewater, ex-I. M. Customs at Hangchow, was charged with unlawfully wounding Joseph Steinacher on the 5th inst.

Joseph Steinacher deposed: I am a citizen of the United States of America. I am assistant examiner in the I. M. Customs at Hangchow. The accused was until recently in the Customs as a tidewater. He has been dismissed. On Sunday evening the 5th inst. I left the theatre with Mr. Murphy and called at the compradore's on my way home. Messrs. Pinkerton and Christopherson, both tidentwaters in the Customs, came in while I was there. Mr. Kite came in after them, apparently the worse for liquor, and rather excited. After I left, I heard angry voices raised, and not wanting trouble among our few foreigners, I went back. Pinkerton and Christopherson were standing outside the compradore's. Kite was standing in the middle of the road, firing a revolver rapidly. I rushed at him to disarm him. While attempting to do so, I received a wound in my left leg, accidentally, and jumped aside. Kite ran away, towards the country. I told Christopherson to go on duty, and took Pinkerton with me to the police station to report. I did not think Mr. Kite should be at large in his then condition. Mr. Murphy went with us to the Customs House gate, where the watchman told us that Mr. Kite had just gone upstairs. I told Mr. Pinkerton to go the jetty and keep out of sight. Mr. Murphy remained outside the gate. I entered the premises to find Mr. Kite, as I am in charge of the Customs Quarters, and responsible for good order. I saw him on the landing. I asked him to go to his room and rest. He said he would. I went to my room to dress my wound. I heard Kite going downstairs, and following, found him with Mr. Murphy, who then had Kite's revolver. In the cell that night Mr. Kite was howling like a madman. We could hear him in the quarters. I reported to my superior, Mr. Brammer, Tidesurveyor, who managed to quiet Mr. Kite.

Cross-examined—Liquor was served at the compradore's. There was no hotel there. They got their stores there. Witness catered for the mess. He had not met Kite there before. He was always very quiet, and seldom went out at all. Witness had been there five months. Kite had been there longer. Witness found him a very efficient and obedient officer, and was surprised to find Mr. Kite in such a trouble. In his sober senses he would not have done such a thing. Messrs. Pinkerton and Christopherson were not drunk. They did not appear excited. He left them with Kite at the compradore's. The disturbance he heard after leaving was

made by two or three foreign voices. Witness saw the flash of the revolver in the dark. It pointed down street to where Pinkerton and Christopherson were, about ten feet away. Witness ran and put down Kite's arm, and a shot grazed witness's leg in so doing. It grooved the fleshy outside curve of his left leg, just below the knee. It would be that his finger was on the trigger when witness jerked his arm down: he did not mean to shoot witness. Witness did not consider him responsible for his actions then. There was another shot fired immediately after witness was shot and jumped aside. There had been no previous trouble between the men. They all seemed friends, so far as he knew. Kite was not discharged until the following morning, when the Commissioner heard of this affair. There was no talk of his being discharged before that. Previous to witness's time there might have been trouble, but during his time he was certain there was no ill feeling among the three men. On only one previous occasion, about a month ago, witness had seen Kite the worse for liquor. He gave no trouble that time.

Here adjournment was made for tiffin, and his Worship pointed out that the effect of the deposition might be that of causing a modification of the charge. He advised prisoner's counsel to consider the various statutes applicable during the interval.

After tiffin, William Oscar Pinkerton, citizens of the U. S., and first-class tide-waiter in the I. M. Customs at Hangchow, said that he had known James Kite about three months. He was with Mr. Christopherson on the evening of the 5th inst., walking round the Settlement. They called at the compradore's (Yih Quen-sheng) and met Messrs. Steinacher and Murphy. Mr. Kite came in afterwards. Mr. Murphy got up to go home, and was followed by Mr. Steinacher. As soon as the latter got outside, Mr. Kite turned round and spoke to witness, using insulting language. He had been drinking, so witness did not trouble to answer him. Witness said to Christopherson: "We had better clear out. It's about half past eleven, and you're on duty at twelve." He said: "Wait a minute till I sign a chit for these cigars." He also asked Mr. Kite the time. Kite said, "Quarter past eleven" and went out. Witness followed, hoping to catch up with Steinacher. He found Kite standing in front of the door. He said, "Pinkerton. You're a dead man. I'll shoot you." Witness said, "What's the matter with you, Kite?" Just then Christopherson came out. Kite drew a revolver and pointed at witness. Christopherson called to Kite, who said: "Stand back, Christopherson, or I'll shoot you too." As he spoke he fired two shots in quick succession. Witness did not move. Just after he fired the second time, witness saw Steinacher rush at Kite, and the revolver went off a third time. Steinacher threw up his arms and staggered off sideways. There was another shot, and Kite turned and ran. Christopherson asked Steinacher if he was hurt, but got no answer other than to be told to get at once to the jetty and relieve Mr. Rasteri. Witness asked Steinacher if he was severely wounded. He said, "Never mind me. Don't be afraid. Come with me. This man is still at large, and as he isn't responsible for his actions, being intoxicated, we'll report at once to the police." They went and reported to the Captain of the Police, Mr. Murphy, who got up, dressed, and came out. The watchman told them that Kite had just gone upstairs with a revolver in his hand. Steinacher told witness to get out of sight behind the jetty. When witness came out, he saw Kite, Murphy, and Steinacher together. Steinacher said, "He's disarmed now. You'd better go to your room." Witness went with Steinacher and helped him to dress his wound. Then to bed. When Kite was leaving Hangchow

for Shanghai, witness asked him if he had his rain coat. He said he had lost it, and didn't know where. Witness told him it was at the compradore's. He used to keep his revolver in his rain-coat pocket, and wore his rain-coat that night. They had never had an unfriendly word until that night. Always the best of friends. It was being drunk made him do it.

Cross-examined—Kite was at all other times an agreeable, good-tempered man. He did not consider that Kite was responsible at the time of this scene. He was drunk when he came into the compradore's. When he fired first, he was about twelve feet away from witness. Witness could not see the revolver, but he heard the shots pass on his right hand, some little distance off. Kite was not in a condition to shoot straight.

Mr. Phillips submitted that this was a case for summary treatment, coming under neither of the sections of 24 and 25 Victoria, as there was neither "malice" nor "intent;" but (as his Worship had already suggested) under the Licensing Act, as being drunk and in possession of firearms. The accused had served three years in the U. S. army, and was discharged in December, 1902 with an "excellent" character. He had been serving from May, 1897 to May, 1899 with the British South African Police, (Chartered Company) and discharged with a very good character. He had been one year in the Customs.

Accused pleaded guilty to the revised charge, of being drunk and discharging a revolver. He said he would go to Hongkong to find work, and his Worship adjourned in order that accused might find suitable recognisances for his coming up for judgment when called upon.

THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 16th June.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

IN PROBATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY BENNETT, DECEASED.

Mr. G. W. Bennett presented the following petition:—

1.—That he is a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Woosung, China, and within the jurisdiction of this Court.

2.—That the decedent, Mary Bennett, was, at the time of her death, and for many years prior thereto, the wife of this contestant.

3.—That he objects to the alleged will, and contests the probate of the same for the following reasons:—

(a.) That it is not the will of said decedent.

(b.) That the said alleged will was not executed by the decedent when she was in sound and disposing mind.

(c.) That it is not legally signed, acknowledged, or witnessed.

(d.) That at the time of its alleged execution, the decedent was a married woman, without the legal power, right, or authority to make, or execute any will without the consent of her husband.

(e.) That at the time of the execution of the alleged will, the said decedent was not the owner, or possessed of any property subject to testamentary disposition by her.

4.—That for more than twenty years prior to the death of the decedent, she and this contestant were husband and wife, and the property of every kind or character, owed, possessed, or controlled by either of them, was acquired during the period of such marital relation, and was, and is, under the law, the property of this contestant.

5.—That during all of said time, viz.: for more than twenty years, prior and up to the time of the death of said decedent, this contestant did furnish all the necessaries of life, together with money, clothing, and such luxuries as is usual among people occupying their position in life, and did furnish her with a good and comfortable home, all at his own proper charge, cost and expense, and all property was acquired by the work and labour of this contestant, and all payments for the same made out of his money, and the said decedent never, at any time, had owned, or possessed any property otherwise acquired.

Wherefore this contestant prays that the said will be declared null and void, and that the same be cancelled by this Honourable Court, and all property be adjudged and decreed the sole and separate property of this contestant, and for his costs, and all further and proper relief.

The answer of the executrix to the deceased read as follows:—

Julia Wortmann, the wife of Robert Wortmann of Shanghai aforesaid and the executrix seeking to prove the last will and testament of the above deceased, after reading the bill of objections to the said will filed by George William Bennett, answers respectfully as follows:—

1.—The respondent admits paragraph 1 of the said objections.

2.—The respondent admits that at the time of her death the deceased was married to the contestant, such marriage having taken place on the third day of August one thousand nine hundred by civil contract. The respondent craves leave to refer to the said contract for the exact terms thereof.

3.—The respondent denies each of the allegations A, B, and C contained in paragraph 3 of the said objections. The following are short particulars of the circumstances under which the said will was made:

Between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon of the first day of June inst., the deceased, who was then lying ill at the General Hospital in Shanghai, expressed a desire that a lawyer should attend her to make her will. A solicitor was accordingly sent for and he prepared the said will in the presence of the deceased and according to the deceased's instructions. The said will when prepared was read over to the deceased, who signified her approval and executed and acknowledged the same to be her last will in the presence of the two witnesses, who then subscribed the will in her presence.

4.—In reply to allegations D and E of paragraph 3 aforesaid this respondent, while admitting that the deceased was married to the contestant in as much as the said marriage had never been legally dissolved, denies the allegation that the deceased was without power, right or authority to execute any will without the consent of her husband or that the deceased was not the owner of or possessed any property subject to testamentary disposition by her for the reasons hereinafter appearing.

5.—This respondent denies that for more than twenty years prior to the death of the deceased she and the contestant were husband and wife and denies that the property of every kind or character owned or possessed or controlled by either of them was acquired during the period of such marital relation. At the time of the said marriage the deceased was on the contrary possessed of considerable means.

6.—In reply to paragraph 5 of the said objections on the twenty-seventh day of April one thousand nine hundred and three differences having arisen between the contestant and the deceased an agreement was entered into between them whereby the contestant transferred all his interest in the Woosung Hotel business which was then carried on by them jointly to the deceased in consideration of the sum of one thousand

dollars (\$1,000) and it was mutually agreed between the parties that they should thenceforth live separately. The deceased and the contestant in accordance with the said agreement lived apart and from the date of the said agreement all the property of the deceased of which she was then possessed or afterwards acquired was hers for her separate state and she was therefore competent to dispose of the same by will.

6.—This respondent denies that during twenty years prior to her death or at any time the contestant furnished the deceased with the necessities of life or with money, clothing or luxuries or with a good and comfortable home at his own proper cost, charge or expense. Prior to the deceased's marriage with the contestant she maintained herself by her own work and labour and subsequently to the said work the said business of the Woosung Hotel was carried on as a joint business and with her money until the agreement of separation before mentioned.

7.—This respondent denies that any payments were made by the contestant out of his own moneys. In the alternatives if any payments were made they were made by the contestant as agent of the deceased out of the deceased's own moneys. This respondent denies the allegation that the deceased never had owned or possessed any property acquired otherwise than by the work and labour of the contestant.

Therefore this respondent prays this Honourable Court that the said will may be affirmed and admitted to probate by this Honourable Court and that the contestant be ordered to pay the costs of these proceedings.

His Honour read both the petitions, and also a document purporting to be the last will and testament of the deceased, by which she left all her property to her sister Julia and her brothers, in equal shares. The will was witnessed by Mr. Wilson, solicitor, and Mrs. Pope, a friend of deceased.

In order not to inconvenience Dr. Marsh his evidence was taken first. He said that he saw Mary Bennett on the 1st June. He was attending her at the General Hospital, and on that day he visited her at about 9.30, and told the Sister that she had not much longer to live. She could not concentrate her attention upon anything for more than a few moments. She died early on the morning of the 2nd. Witness did not know how long before death she was unconscious. She was conscious when he saw her in the afternoon. He did not ask her any questions, but he saw that she knew he was her physician. Deceased answered witness rationally in the morning when he asked her about her symptoms.

By Mr. Wilson—Mrs. Bennett died of bronchial pneumonia. She had great difficulty in breathing, and when he saw her in the morning he saw that she was slowly dying from asphyxiation. Patients did not as a general rule object to being asked about their symptoms. She died at about 5.30 a.m. on the 2nd.

By Mr. Lamme—She died before witness got there.

Mrs. Pope and Mr. A. S. Wilson here swore to affidavits as to the signatures on the will.

Mrs. Pope, sworn, identified her signature on the will. When witness saw Mrs. Bennett in the hospital she was very ill, and she asked for a lawyer. Witness told Mrs. Wortmann (deceased's sister) to telephone for a lawyer. While Mrs. Wortmann was away, witness asked Mrs. Bennett whom she wished to leave her effects to, and she answered to her sister and brothers. She distinctly told witness that she wished to leave nothing to Mr. Bennett. She had said so on the Sunday before, and also when witness went down to see her at Woosung. The lawyer (Mr. Wilson) told Mrs. Bennett that if she could not hold the pen properly

she was to take it in her hand and let her sister guide her hand.

By Mr. Wilson—After deceased's hand had been guided by her sister she acknowledged this to be her will. In reply to a question as to whether she acknowledged it she said yes. After Mrs. Bennett had signed the will witness wrote her signature on the document in full view of deceased.

By Mr. Lamme—Witness did not know that Mrs. Bennett was in hospital until that morning. Witness went to the hospital especially to see her. She knew witness, although witness had only seen her once or twice before. There were two other patients in the same room. Deceased looked at the paper, and witness thought that she read it. Before the will was signed, Mr. Wilson read it over to her, and she said "yes."

Mr. Wilson then took the stand.

Mr. Lamme objected to Mr. Wilson writing the will, giving evidence, and then acting as counsel for the executrix.

Objection overruled.

Mr. Wilson, sworn, deposed that on the morning of the 1st June a telephone message came to the firm of Messrs. Stokes and Platt to the effect that Mrs. Bennett was lying ill at the General Hospital, and that she wanted a solicitor to go down and make her will for her. Witness went to the hospital and found deceased lying on a bed. Her sister and Mrs. Pope were there. A Mrs. Wilson was visiting another patient in the same room. Witness proceeded to make out the will, and asked deceased to whom she wished to leave her property. She replied "to my sister Julia, and my brothers." Witness put this down, and then read over the will to her. Witness advised Mrs. Wortmann that it was perfectly good for her to guide Mrs. Bennett's hand. (Witness identified the will.) Deceased said "yes." Witness then subscribed his name as witness, and Mrs. Pope also signed. Witness then left, taking the will with him. He added the attestation clause, because Mrs. Wortmann said that Mrs. Bennett could not write, and he therefore thought it best that she should put her mark. The mark—or signature—whatever the Court liked to call it, was made in the presence of two witnesses, and acknowledged by deceased. Witness suggested deceased's sister as executrix. He was quite satisfied at the time that Mrs. Bennett understood the provisions of the will when he read them over to her. Witness never heard Mrs. Wortmann urge deceased to make a will.

Doctor Moore, of the U. S. S. Raleigh said that his ship had been at Woosung for several weeks. He was called to see Mrs. Bennett the last week of May. He was sent for one day at 5 p.m. She was taken to hospital next morning, and he saw her between 9.30 and 10, before she went. When witness was called to see her he understood that she was suffering from bronchial pneumonia. He told the husband to send for him if she got worse during the night, and he left some medicine behind for her, saying he would come in in the morning to advise upon the desirability of taking her to hospital. Deceased's knowledge of English was very imperfect. When he saw her she was in a very feeble condition. He did not think then that she would live for more than sixty hours, but he only said to her sister that there would probably be a very marked change within two days.

Mr. G. A. Derby said that he had known deceased for seven or eight years. During that time she had always signed any documents by a mark. He had always understood, though he could not swear to it, that deceased was not able to read. She was certainly unable to write.

Mrs. Wortmann explained that she had come into possession of a deposit receipt from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank because her sister had asked her to find a cheque for her. Witness could not find the

cheque, but she found the deposit receipt which she brought instead. Witness had not looked through deceased's papers at all. Witness corroborated Mrs. Pope's evidence as to deceased asking for a lawyer.

Mr. Lamme asked that the Sister who was in the room at the time, or who at any rate was attending to Mrs. Bennett, should be called.

His Honour read a letter from the hospital authorities in which it said that it was a rule of the Order that the Sisters should never come out to give evidence, and further that all the Sister had done was to hand a pen to Mr. Wilson. His Honour said that he would go to the hospital and see the Sister, and ask her about Mrs. Bennett's condition at the time she signed the will.

Mr. Bennett deposed that he had lived with deceased since 1884. When they first lived together she had absolutely nothing, in fact she was in debt everywhere. She had nothing except what he had worked for. Witness married deceased four years ago, but she was always called his wife before they married. Both of them had made wills at the U. S. Consulate in 1900. The documents were at the Woosung Hotel from then until a week before Mrs. Bennett died. The marriage certificate and the wills were all kept in one large envelope.

His Honour remarked that no marriage certificate had been issued. The document was simply a civil contract.

Witness continuing said he went to see his wife at the hospital at 8.30 on the 1st inst., but she hardly recognised him. All she could talk about was some pet pheasants she had.

By Mr. Wilson—Mrs. Bennett took the Cleveland Hotel, that was when he was engaged to her. He had a curio store next door. The hotel was given up and then the curio store. Witness went to Tientsin in 1900. For the privilege of being married to him deceased was to pay Shanghai Tls. 4,000. She never did so, however. When witness came back from Tientsin he found that his wife was in hospital sick, almost dying. When he went to his house he found everything upside down. The whole place had been ransacked. On 27th April, 1903, witness signed an agreement with his wife by which she was to pay him \$1,000 for the hotel. They then lived apart for 24 hours, after which he went back to her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—Witness denied that his wife had left him on the grounds of adultery with a Japanese woman. He came back almost immediately after they separated in order to take her to the Victoria Nursing Home.

At this stage his Honour adjourned the hearing until Friday at 9 a.m.

THE WAR

MAP OF CHINA

JAPAN AND COREA

reduced to 75 cents.

As good as any published.

Admiralty Charts of Chinese, Korean and Japanese Coasts and other parts of the world.

A number to be sold at 50 cents copy.

N. C. Herald Office.

DO YOU DRINK LIME JUICE ?



MONTSERRAT

THEN DRINK THE BEST

Agents—
Mactavish & Lehmann, E. L. Mondon, J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
Vicasjee & Co., Shanghai & Tientsin.



PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE

LIME & PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE CORDIAL

26no-01 321

27th May, 1904.

THE HILLS ABOUT SOOCHOW

Reprinted from the "N.-C.
Herald" in pamphlet form.

Price 10 Cents.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

The famous

REFORM EDICTS

of the Emperor Kuang Hsü and
Reactionary Edicts of the Empress
Dowager cancelling same.

Being a Reprint from the "PEKING
GAZETTE," 1898 and 1899.

Price \$1.00.

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION

OF

TREATIES

BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF CHINA

AND FOREIGN POWERS.

Together with
REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCT OF
FOREIGN TRADE.

Compiled complete to date. Price, \$4.00

MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LD.,

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL,

with some side lights
on recent history.

The Boxer troubles from an
interesting standpoint.

On sale at the

"N.-C. HERALD" OFFICE.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.

Price 50 cents.

n tf 2 ap

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 8th June, 1904.

Business reported since the 1st inst., is as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Settlements	108,576 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	113,388 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ningchows	19,198 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests, at Tls.	16.00 at 80.00 per picul.
Khemuns	2,371 " "	20.00 " 50.00 "
Oopacks	7,573 " "	14.45 " 21.00 "
Oonams	23,116 " "	14.10 " 23.00 "
Oonfaas	40,308 " "	15.60 " 21.00 "
Seang-tams	8,349 " "	14.10 " 18.00 "
Ichangs	2,661 " "	55.00 " 73.00 "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 3rd June, 1903:—

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
HANKOW TEA.			KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements	380,832 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	273,597 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	Settlements	157,331 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	142,845 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Stock	17,764 " "	27,885 " "	Stock	33,382 " "	26,982 " "
Arrivals	398,596 " "	301,482 " "	Arrivals	190,713 " "	169,827 " "

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Ningchows	Tls. 16.00 at 85.00	Tls. 20.00 at 90.00 per picul.
Khemuns	" 19.00 " 68.00	" 30.00 " 75.00 "
Kutoans	" 24.50 " 32.00	" 28.00 " " "
Oopacks	" 14.45 " 28.00	" 15.25 " 29.00 "
Oonams	" 14.10 " 31.50	" 14.50 " 26.00 "
Oonfaas	" 15.60 " 40.50	" 19.00 " 45.00 "
Seang-tams	" 14.10 " 18.50	" 14.10 " 17.25 "
Ichangs	" 55.00 " 73.00	" " " " "

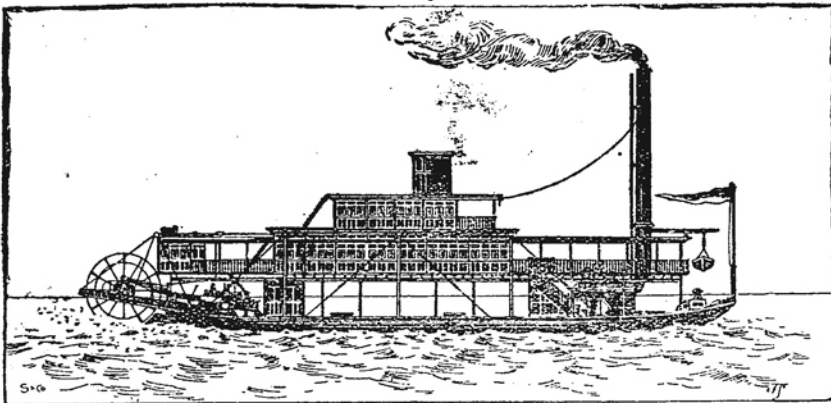
The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of date.

The export to 4th instant, as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	Total 1904/5.	Total 1903/4.	Total 1903/2.
Season 1904 x 1905.....	9,781,425 lbs.		3,277,771 lbs.
" 1903 x 1904.....	7,567,909 "		4,264,824 "
" 1902 x 1903.....	6,539,638 "		5,054,880 "
Re-Exports.			
Via Shanghai,			
To Great Britain	1,296,520 lbs.	2,804,115 lbs.	3,435,869 lbs.
" United States and Canada	963,176 "	656,626 "	1,599,719 "
" Continent.....	1,023,659 "	817,449 "	756,108 "
" Russia in Europe	— "	5,810,968 "	4,114,356 "
" do. via North	— "	1,284,669 "	— "
" Shanghai	147,863 "	454,527 "	— "

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAIT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. YARROW have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. YARROW & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to

YARROW & CO., LTD. Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

4ap-05 265

5th April, 1904.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Ton-nage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
OSNB 2	Agamemnon	Day	Br str	4462	June 14	Nagasaki	Butterfield & Swire	London v. Ports	To-day
P & O E 1	Ballaarat	Summers	Br str	2860	June 6	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co		
CEMCW	Bunuan	Otero	Am str	644	Apr 29	Manila	China Trading Co		
CNCW	Changchow	Pearce	Br str	1203	June 14	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	S'tow, H'ng, C'ton	18th instant
CEMCW	Chingping	Harvey	Br str	1662	May 24	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co	T'sin v. C'wangtao	18th instant
P & O B 2	Ceylon	Lockstone	Br str	1637	June 12	Kobe	P. & O. S. N. Co	London v. Ports	18th instant
SHW	Glenfarg	Holman	Br str	2350	June 13	Hongkong	McGregor Bros. & Gow	Japan	21st instant
WTW	Hangchow	Mawley	Br str	999	June 14	Japan	Butterfield & Swire	Karatsu	To-day
BN D W	Hsiehho	Crawford	Chi str	1082	June 12	Tangku	C. M. S. N. Co		
CEMCW	Hsiping	Macfarlane	Br str	1268	June 10	Chinwangtao	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co	Tientsin v. Ch'tao	16th instant
CN P W	Hupoh	Mathias	Br str	1205	May 28	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	A'y, H'kong, C'ton	To-day
WTW	Ichang	Jones	Br str	1228	June 12	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Chefoo	To-day
BND	Kiangfoo	Bassett	Chi str	1468	June 7	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
K L Y W	Kiangkwan	Lindstrom	Chi str	1450	June 14	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	18th instant
8 p	Knivsberg	Kayser	Ger str	1664	June 9	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
YK D W	Kungping	Boyd	Chi str	1742	June 15	Tangku	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW B 1	Kutwo	Nahon	Br str	1924	May 29	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	18th instant
K L Y B	Kwanglee	Lincoln	Chi str	1468	June 14	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
PWW	Kweiyang	Meathrel	Br str	1062	June 14		Butterfield & Swire	Newchwang	To-day
TK D W	Lodsen	Meyer	Nor str	757	June 13	Japan	Moller Brothers		
C M L W	Lyemooen	Lehmann	Ger str	1283	June 14	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co	H'kong & Canton	18th instant
N G L B	Meile	Kley	Ger str	1151	June 8	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	19th instant
M C W	Meishun	Rettberg	Ger str	1151	June 15	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
PWW	Nauchang	French	Br str	1062	June 14	Moji	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Nestor	Baker	Br str	2386	June 11	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Tientsin	To-day
YK D W	Nor	Thiesen	Nor str	930	June 13	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha	Kuchinotzu	To-day
K L Y W	Poochi	Kroberg	Chi str	631	June 14	Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co	W'chow, Ningpo	17th instant
CMB 1	R'mond Castle	McDowell	Br str	2298	June 13	Japan	Dodwell & Co., Ltd	New York	23rd instant
TK D W	Samshui	McDonnell	Br str	162	Feb 5	Wuhu	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
	Sardinia	Talbot	Br str	4126	June 15	London	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Japan	To-day
CN P W	Singau	Jamieson	Br str	1047	June 13	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Chefoo & N'wang	To-day
8 c	Store Nordiske	Spenson	Dan str	596	June 14	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
OS K W	Tachang Maru	Mori	Jap str	681	June 14	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	To-day
TKDD	Tahung Maru	Yebiko	Jap str	1391	Feb 5	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
CN P W	Tientsin	Gibbs	Br str	1250	June 15	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Moji	To-day
O D	Tsintau	Hansen	Ger str	978	May 31	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
SHW B 2	Tuckwo	Welsh	Br str	2355	June 6	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
CN C B	Tungchow	Bennett	Br str	952	June 14	Taku Bar	Butterfield & Swire	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	To-day
9 p	Undine	Forbjoensen	Nor str	1017	June 3	Japan	Sander, Wieler & Co		
NYK W	Yingsang	Lampie	Br str	1517	June 15	Nagasaki	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
K L Y W	Yunnan	Brown	Br str	1206	June 12	Moji	C. M. S. N. Co	Moji	To-day
41 Steamers									
LS	Brutus	Heuricks	Am tran	1982	May 31	Manila			
Cos. D	Ingalls	Hanison	US tran	970	Apr 16	Manila			
ODW	Wright	Scott	US tran	871	June 3	Manila			

18thth June, 1904.

A fair business has been transacted during the past week, rates generally remaining steady. *Langkats* rose from Tls. 312½ to 317½ June. This has been a noticeable rise during the week, excepting in *S. & H. Warner*, which rose from Tls. 150 cash to 157½. The T. T. on London to-day is quoted 2/6. *Bank of India* and *S. Bank*—No business recorded, and rates are purely nominal at \$665, the latest London quotation being £208.10.

BANKS.—*H. & S. Banks.*—No business.
FIRE INSURANCE.—No business report.

SHIPPING.—*India*.—A cessation of buying in Hongkong, business in this stock has been confined to a few transactions for forward delivery; for July, August, September and October at Tt. 83, with one quotation for September at 83½. *Tug Boats*. Ordinary have been placed at Tt. 48, and preference at 47. The market for this stock is steady at these rates.

DOCKRE AND WHARF.—*S. C. Farman, Boyd & Co.*—A good business has been done in these; the market opened at the beginning of the week with cash sales at Tls. 155; the rate rose subsequently to Tls. 156 cash and June the same rate. July shares have been placed at Tls. 158, 159 and 159½. September shares at Tls. 161 and 161½, and for October at Tls. 162 and 164. The market for Tls. 158, Shanghai & Hongkong shares for June resulting in cash sales and for June at Tls. 150, 155, and 157½. The market closes weaker with sellers at Tls. 155 June.

SUGARS.—China Sugars have been placed at Hongkong at Tls. 164½. Perils have been placed at Tls. 61.

MINING.—Kaiyings have been placed at Tls. 7.00 June and 7.20 August. *Weihaiwei* Golds at \$17½.
Shanghai have been placed at Tls. 100/110, and are wanted at the latter rate.

[illegible]

STORES AND HOTELS.—Centrals e. n. i. have been placed at \$23, *Hotel des Colonies* at Tls. 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Telephones have been placed at Tls. 67, and *Horst Bazaar* at Tls. 71½.
 DEPARTURES.—*Astor House Hotel* 8 per cent. *Debutantes* have been placed at par.

COMPY.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Report			Last Dividend, etc.		Closing Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$15,000,000	\$1,417,396.08	31-12-08	£2 for 1 year ending 31-12-08	20-3-04	\$605 225 10c.
National Bank of China (Ltd.)	40,453	\$10	\$8	\$387,596.68	\$21,688.00	31-12-08	\$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1902	1-2-04	\$35 buyers
" (Founders)	750	\$1	\$1				None on Founders shares	.....	\$10 nominal
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$100	1,750,000	1,959,920.54	30-6-03	\$52 per share for 1902	9-10-03	\$540
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.85	\$85	90,000	285,976.38	30-6-03	\$4 per share for year to 31-3-08	25-11-02	\$39 buyers
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$5	101,992.40	T771,593.82	30-6-03	Interim £1 old shares = 10/- new	2-5-04	T673 sales
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$50	100,000	\$452,475.79	31-12-08	\$12 = 20 per cent for 1902	22-4-04	\$130 ex 73
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,350,000	1,051,95.98	31-12-03	\$15 per share for 1902	24-10-03	\$200
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,170,288.48	\$71,110.48	31-12-03	For 1902 \$22.50 per share	5-3-04	\$2873 buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,178,590.70	\$329,047.48	31-12-08	For 1902 \$7 per share	10-3-05	\$891 ex 73 sales
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy S. S. Co.	80,000	\$10	\$15	688,000	41,538.86	31-12-03	10 per cent for half year to 31-12-03	6-2-04	\$39 sales
Indo-China S. S. Co.	49,589	\$10	\$10	\$240,000	\$5,880.57	31-12-02	5 per cent for 1902	4-6-03	T83 July
Shell Transport & Trading Co., (ord.)	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$99,000	\$19,555.10	31-12-02	5 per cent for 1903	1-1-03	23/-
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. (pref.)	10,000	T30	T30	100,000	55,541.90	31-12-03	Final div. (5% on ord. = 9% for 1903)	29-3-04	T48 cash
Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd. (pref.)	25,900	T50	T50	140,000	805.02	31-12-03	Final 2% = 1% for 1903	6-8-04	Twin T39 sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. C. Farman, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,200	T100	T100	T250,000	T43,124.22	30-6-03	Interim dividend Tls. 5 per share	22-12-03	T156 sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$30	\$50	487,210.88	\$25,540.53	31-12-03	Dividend = 14% for 1 year	1-8-04	\$156 sellers
"Hanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	20,000	T100	T100	\$250,000	\$23,015	31-12-03	Final dividend 6% = 11% for 1903	11-3-04	T156 sellers
H'kong & K'wai W. & G. Co., Ltd.	39,000	\$50	\$50	50,989	T21,760	31-12-03	Final Dividend \$2 = 5% for 1903	31-3-04	T185 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	2,500	T100	T100	6,000,000					
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000	T50	T50	T100,000	T1,456.75	30-9-03	Tls. 2.50 per share for year	18-12-03	T90 sales
Union Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$117,717.30	31-12-03	Final \$7 = \$12 for 1901	23-3-02	\$104
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$75,983.00	31-12-08	For 1907 a/c \$3 per share	23-3-08	\$100 nominal
MINE.									
Penang Mining Co., Ltd. (ordinary)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$261,020.98	31-12-02	None	.....	No quotation
" (preference)	30,000	\$1	\$1	none				.....	" " "
Rand Australian G. M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,873.10/10	Dr. 7,235.10/5	31-3-03	1/- per share	28-1-01	\$5 buyers
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$20,000	\$5,671	28-3-03	1/- or 38 cents per share to 28-3-03	21-10-03	\$17.00 bearer ser
Wel-hai-wai Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$20	\$20	none	.....	.....	Final year	.....	.....
LAND.									
S'nal Land Investment Co., Ltd.	52,000	T50	T50	T250,000	37,634.06	31-12-03	Final div. of 6% and Bonus of Tls. 2	5-2-04	T110 sales
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$750,000	\$19,000.00	31-12-03	Final div. \$8 = \$12 for 1903	28-1-04	\$159
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,900	\$50	\$30	none	639.00	31-12-03	\$2.00 per share for 1906	21-1-04	\$574
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.	100,000	10	\$10	20,000	12,117.97	31-12-02	\$0.00 per share for 1902	7-3-03	T121 buyers
Wel-hai-wai Land & B. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T30	T25	none	Dr. 75,308.58	31-12-08	.....	none	T10
China Land and Finance Co., Ltd.	5,000	50	50	.....	First year	.....	Interim dividend 4%	1-10-03	T50 sellers
INDUSTRIAL.									
S'wo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	15,000	T50	T50	none	Dr. T11,656.03	31-10-03	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-10-03	T30 sellers
International C. Man. Co., Ltd.	5,384	T75	T75	none	\$5,415.42	30-9-02	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	30-4-03	T35 buyers
Laon-cao-mow C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	7,155	T100	T100	none	.....	31-12-02	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	2-2-03	T109 sellers
Ray Chee C. S. Co., Ltd.	5,000	T50	T50	none	Dr. 4,995.30	31-12-03	Final year	20-3-03	T109 sellers
Hongkong Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,455.05	31-7-02	Final of \$0.40 = \$1 for year	20-1-03	\$15
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	11,000	T50	T50	none	T7,548.26	28-2-01	Final div. of 7% and Bonus of Tls. 1 1/2	26-2-04	T112 cash
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	none	4,645.87	30-11-03	6 per cent for 1903	14-3-04	T573 sales
Shanghai Ice, C. & S. R. Co., Ltd.	8,000	T25	T25	none	T4,015.48	30-11-03	5% for 1903	8-4-03	T54
China Tea Mill Co., Ltd.	5,000	T50	T50	230,000.00	T4,912.71	31-12-03	Tls. 5 for 1903	23-3-04	T90 sales
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,000	T100	T100	10,000.00	T3,388.56	4-12-03	Final Tls. 5, or Tls. 10 for 1903	21-2-04	T125 sales for J
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$22,115.74	31-10-03	15 per cent for 1903	7-1-04	\$574
Macasaghi & Co. in Liquidation	25,000	G10-100	G100	\$34,000.03	T37,187.13	31-12-03	Tls. 10.00 for 1903	15-4-04	T105 ex div. sel.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	12,000	T30	T30	24,000.00	T4,912.71	31-12-03	Final dividend 10% = 30% for 1903	24-3-04	T100-50.11
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	T20	T20	14,000.00	7,309.53	31-12-03	Final div. 37/8 = 63/8 or 1903	26-2-04	T389 buyers
S'hai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....
STORES AND HOTELS.									
Ball & Holts, Ltd.	20,001	\$20	\$20	185,009.18	18,104.16	25-2-04	Final div. \$1.50 = \$3.50 for year to 25-2-04	2-3-04	\$25 sales
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	.....	10,289.33	31-12-02	\$4 for 1901	31-5-04	\$10 sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	2,883.12	31-12-04	Final dividend 5% = 10%	31-8-04	\$14 ex 73 sales
Central Stores, Ltd. (Ordinary)	6,000	\$12	\$12	20,000	1,237.32	31-12-04	\$2.70 for 1903	12-3-04	\$23 n.m.
" " " New Issue	125	\$12	\$12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " New Issue	24,000	\$15	\$15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Montrose & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	none	912.89	31-6-03	Final of 5% = 10% for year	26-9-03	\$55
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$20	\$30	none	1,189.19	31-7-03	70 cents per share to 28-2-04	31-5-04	\$20 sales
E. L. Monden, Ltd.	7,000	T50	T50	none	3,695.98	31-12-02	Tls. 5 for 1902	15-4-04	T50 sales
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	22,400	\$55	\$55	.....	18,301.89	30-6-03	10 per cent for year	11-9-03	\$24 cash
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	27,029	31-12-02	\$5 for half year = \$12 for year	14-3-03	\$188
Hotel des Colonies, Ltd.	9,000	T25	T25	15,983.41	630.80	31-3-04	34 per cent to 31-3-04	27-6-04	T13 sales
Tsingto Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.08	509.69	31-12-01	71 per cent for 1901	30-4-03	\$95 nominal
MISCELLANEOUS.									
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$55,000	1,171.00	31-12-03	8 per cent for 1903	18-1-04	\$9
Shanghai Bazaar Co., Ltd.	4,507	T50	T50	T45,000	T10,247.61	31-12-03	10% for year to 31-12-34	8-1-04	T714 sales
Shanghai Mutual Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,400	T50	T50	none	332.75	30-4-03	Tls. 5 for 1902	24-9-03	T54 sales
S'hai Mutual Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	.....	T15,000	31-3-04	Tls. 4 for 1902	26-4-04	T67 sales
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	2,500	T100	T100	.....	T2,595.91	31-1-03	10 per cent for 1903	1-4-04	T103 sales
S'hai Electric and Amusement Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$25	\$25	.....	First year	.....	1% Interim dividend	11-03	\$255 sales

LOANS.	Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892.....	T60,000.00	T59,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T60,000.00
Do. 1893.....	T125,000.00	T120,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T125,000.00
Do. 1894.....	T105,000.00	T95,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T105,000.00
Do. 1895.....	T115,000.00	T110,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T115,000.00
Do. 1896.....	T140,000.00	T140,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T140,000.00
Do. 1897.....	T268,800.00	T268,800.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T268,800.00
Do. 1898.....	T350,000.00	T127,500.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T350,000.00
Do. 1900.....	T33,900.00	T38,000.00	T100.00	5½%	Do.	T33,900.00
Do. 1901.....	T260,000.00	T260,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T260,000.00
Do. 1902.....	T160,000.00	T160,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T160,000.00
Do. 1903.....	T450,000.00	T450,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T450,000.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1895.....	T367,000.00	T354,000.00	T250.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	T367,000.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890.....	T250,000.00	T230,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T250,000.00
Do. 1892.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5½%	June & Dec.	T250,000.00
Do. 1894.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	Mar. & Sept.	T250,000.00
Do. 1896.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T250,000.00
Do. 1900.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	April & Oct.	T250,000.00
Do. 1901.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T250,000.00
Do. 1901.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T100,000.00
Do. 1902.....	T450,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T450,000.00
E Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100,000.00
Do. 1895.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T100,000.00
Do. 1896.....	T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T50,000.00
Do. 1900.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T100,000.00
Do. 1902.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T100,000.00
Do. 1903.....	T41,200.00	T41,200.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T41,200.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1902.....	T250,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	7%	April & Oct.	T250,000.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T100,000.00
Do. 1899.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T100,000.00
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co. Debentures, 1902.....	T44,000.00	T435,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T44,000.00

L. P. RISSET & Co.,